ICE 10 CENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT

JUNE 26, 1943

VOL. 58, NO. 42. • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photo by Karsh.

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS SHE APPEARED BEFORE PARLIAMENT LAST WEEK

The Front Page

LAST week's CCF victory in Revelstoke, B.C., the second CCF by-election victory since the general elections, raised the Socialist membership in the Legislature to sixteen, against nineteen Liberals and twelve Conservatives. The Hart Government includes both Liberals and Conservatives, but the two old parties have not combined their organizations, and the extent to which they will cooperate in the next general elections is not certain. The provincial CCF party, headed by Mr. Harold Winch, is in a state of great and justifiable jubilation.

This is the most advanced wing of the national CCF party, and makes no bones about being out for Socialism to the limit, and planning to establish it in British Columbia as a beginning. It is an urban party, and a labor party, in a province which is far more urbanized than any other except Ontario and Quebec, and in which agriculture is of a very special and capitalistic type. It professes to be a "revolutionary" party, which does not necessarily mean a revolution-by-violence party, and Mr. Winch has hailed the Revelstoke result as showing "the marked trend toward the establishment of a new deal for Canadian citizens through the adoption of socialistic principles."

In the same week the Quebec provincial CCF held its convention in Montreal and adopted plans for the affiliation of trade unions on the basis of dues at the rate of two cents per member per month. Very little was said in this meeting about Socialism, and the resolutions dealt with such subjects as the technique of military call-ups, health programs for rejectees, abolition of the term "British subject" for Canadians in official documents, and day-nursery care for children of working parents. The last-named excited the strong disapproval of French members on the ground that it encouraged married women to work in war plants and neglect their home responsibilities. It will be noticed that there is a considerable difference between the CCF of the East and that of the West, but as this statement would apply equally to the Liberals and the Conservatives it need not be regarded as very uncomplimentary.

The high note in the Montreal meeting was the attack by Mr. Coldwell on the Aluminum Company, which is obviously going to be a chief reliance of the party in the East. It has great advantages in Quebec, because of the associations of the company with the power interests, against whom a lively campaign has been waged for years on the ground that they exploit the *habitant* in the interests of "foreign" (non-French-Canadian) capital. The Conservatives have adopted a curious technique in connection with this campaign. They have not expressly associated themselves with Mr. Coldwell, but whenever he attacks the Aluminum Company they make a general onslaught on the transactions of the Dominion Government in relation to capital assistance to private companies, naming a dozen or so of the largest and demanding that the Government tell what it proposes to do about the assisted plants after the war. The Government is thus faced with a two-front war, and ought to be (or rather doubtless is) studying the technique of Dr. Goebbels, and trying to work up as much dissension between its chief enemies as it can.

Meanwhile everybody is waiting for Ontario to have an election of some sort—it does not much matter whether it is a bunch of by-elections or a general election—to throw some light on the general progress of the CCF. It is no exaggeration to say that many non-Socialists, both Liberal and Conservative, are extremely apprehensive; but there are also many who predict that the CCF will be found to have thrown away a large part of its agricultural prospects when it decided to bring the labor unions into its membership and into its fund-raising system.

That Canada is destined to have a fairly strong Labor party in its future political life seems assured, and it is greatly to be desired that that party shall be intelligently led. Whether it can at the same time be also a Farm party is another question. If the CCF is going to have to make up its mind in the near future whether it will be the one or the other, it has probably already committed itself as to which.

Union With U.S.?

See article by D. P. O'Hearn page 6.

500,000

FIVE hundred thousand military vehicles have been produced in Canada for the present war. This in a country which had no facilities for the production of such vehicles when the war broke out. These vehicles are by common consent among the most efficient that the armies of the United Nations have at their disposal. They contributed largely to the Desert Victory which marked the turning-point of the war, and they will be an essential part of the armament which will eventually destroy the forces of tyranny in Europe and the Pacific.

Without these products of the Canadian automotive plants Herr Hitler would have won the war. In its early stages the United States was debarred from providing armaments to Britain except in exchange for British cash, and British cash soon ran low. Later the United States had to equip its own armies at high speed, and the total motor vehicle capacity of this continent, American and Canadian combined, was none too much for the needs of the urgent hour. Now that our production capacity for fighting machines for land, air and sea is going ahead of the enemy's by leaps and bounds, it is Canada's production that affords hope of a speedy and not too costly ending.

The World as It Is

THE Toronto *Telegram* is extremely suspicious of the Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship, because it fears that some of its members may try to convince Canadians that Russia is a democracy. It is afraid that this sort of thing will confuse public thinking and feeling. "In pre-war years the various League of Nations Societies, moved by enthusiasm without knowledge and guided by ideals without sense, did incalculable harm by confusing public opinion when clear thinking was most needed." Clear thinking about Russia, in the opinion of the *Telegram*, involves recognition not only of the fact that Russia is not a democracy, but also of the further fact that Russia has no right to the possession of the Ukraine, of any part of what was formerly Finland, or any part of Poland, or of Lithuania, Latvia or Esthonia. The *Telegram* is quite willing to be friendly with Russia, provided that these things are kept in mind. That a friendship so conditioned is not likely to produce a less conditioned friendship on the part of Russia does not worry it at all.

The *Telegram* is very proud of its own addiction to hard common-sense and very contemptuous of the "enthusiasm without knowledge" and "ideals without sense" not only of League of Nations Societies but also of Councils for Canadian-Soviet Friendship. But there are times when we wonder whether the common sense is all on the *Telegram's* side and the idealism and enthusiasm on the side of which it disapproves. For ourselves we find no difficulty in advocating friendship with Russia

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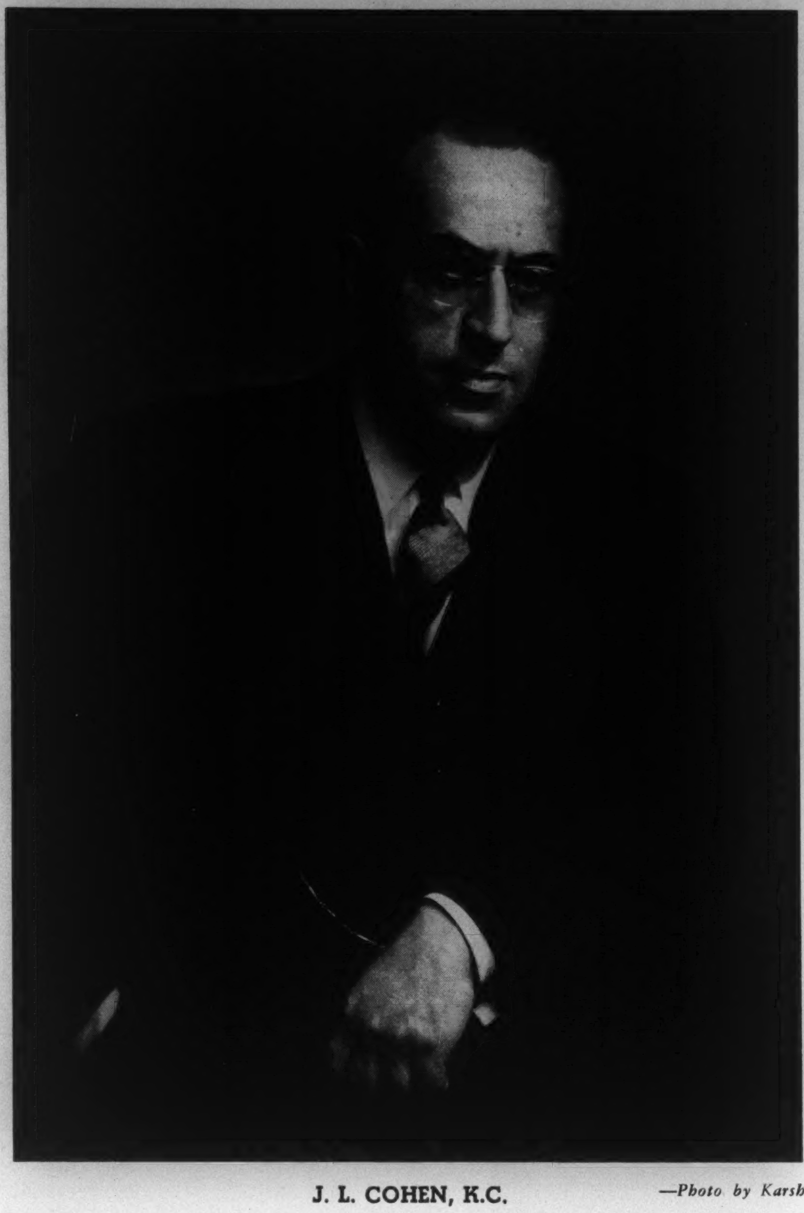

J. L. COHEN, K.C. —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

J. L. Cohen Has a Philosophy

BY COROLYN COX

J. L. COHEN, K.C., is Number Two member of the re-constituted three-man National War Labor Board currently carrying on in Ottawa a series of public hearings on Canada's labor problems. Unique composition of Canada's Board, utterly different from similar organizations in Great Britain and the United States, makes the personalities, past performance and social outlook of the individuals who sit upon it vitally important. Dealing as it does with what is THE problem of general importance to the Dominion's war activity today, the general public is watching with guarded hope but intense interest the performance and recommendations of this Board.

The C. S. War Labor Board is large in numbers, representative of the many "interests" conceded to have special concern with labor matters—the unions, employers and so on. Great Britain in its corresponding setup assembles the various political "interests," with a strong Labor Party representation. Canada has simply picked out three individuals. Two of these men, Mr. Justice McTague, the Chairman, and Mr. Cohen, have exceptionally wide experience in labor matters which has convinced the country by and large that they would bring competence, integrity and sound judgment to bear on the serious job their Government asks them to perform.

Mr. Cohen is acknowledged the "leading Labor counsel" in Canada. He is no wealthy theorist, dabbling in a hobby. Well paid for his work when he charges, he may spend six months working hard on a civil liberties cause for which he may not get one cent.

"J. L." began life forty-six years ago in the milieu of the Manchester mill workers. His father worked in a cap manufacturing plant, brought his wife and children out to Canada about 1905, hoping to better his economic position in a new country. He wound up in a cap manufacturing plant in Toronto, found that for him the economic factors of life remained constant both sides of the Atlantic. He died a few years later, leaving his wife and six children without a bean.

"J. L." thus became at thirteen head of the family of five younger children and a widowed mother. He left the collegiate, where he was in his second year, and took a job. No truant officer or other official of any sort took the slightest interest in what became of him. He looked in the "situations vacant" column of the daily press, wound up in the office of a law firm working for $6 a week. Out of this sum he paid for night courses in order to finish his matriculation. Week-ends saw him toting groceries all over Toronto in a child's express waggon. He never played—at any time. His mental attitude was not one of bitterness, but of utter fatigue, a continuing sense of the tragedy of the death of his father, to whom he had been deeply devoted, and the family's helpless and hopeless position due to having no breadwinner and no other way to function.

Study on Streetcars

Without much theorizing, he realized that he must acquire an education if he was to pull himself and the family out. He studied on street cars, while he ate his meals, in odd moments at the office. At sixteen he passed his matriculation, embarked upon the career of law through the Law Society of Upper Canada whose fee for starting him was $51. Young "J. L." had the one, borrowed the fifty at a bank! He was thus enabled to be articled to a law firm at a salary of $10 a week. After two years it was necessary to attend lectures at the Law School for the following three years, and he managed this by standing top of his class, thus capturing a $100 scholarship which was at once applied as the $100 fee for the ensuing year. When he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1918, he had to wait seven months till his twenty-first birthday to be called to the Bar.

J. P. White, to whose firm he was articled, had three hobbies—revolver shooting, golf and his Rouge Hills farm. These allowed the coming "J. L." to gain considerably more experience in the office than might otherwise have been the case. He stayed with this firm for three years, dealt with general and commercial law. On his first trip to New York City, after finishing the two hours work for the firm which he was sent to do, he was shortly forced to telegraph for further expense money in order to get home. His indulgent boss sent it, was somewhat flabbergasted on Cohen's return to discover that not the Bright Lights of Gotham but Brentano's book store window had led his young junior astray.

Emotional Conflict

When Cohen opened his own office, a comforting section of the J. P. White clientele came with him, thus starting him off with an active practice, which swiftly grew to more adequate proportions from the economic point of view. But as he became more definitely a success in the eyes of the public and his bank manager, emotional conflict within himself became unbearable. Activities of a keen commercial counsel offered no outlet for the social consciousness that was maturing within him.

It was after a somewhat lengthy illness due to overwork that "J.L." found himself, got on the road to work of "social significance". He was asked to defend a group of men arrested for demonstrating outside the U.S. consulate in Toronto in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti affair. That case restored his equilibrium, and thereafter more and more he identified his legal work with his social outlook. His career since has been in defending people or organizations in cases where civil liberties were involved. He has championed, he says, "all the wrong people in all the right things".

The long calendar of Mr. Cohen's cases follows the development of the trades union movement in Canada, the dawn of a new social era that has reached the hot mid-day of our war crisis on the labor front, and he has himself developed as he helped carve out the new pattern of social outlook. In every matter of importance that he has handled, he has contributed to social development. Thus in the famous Oshawa Strike, when he represented the striking United Automobile Workers, affiliated with the C.I.O., it is of importance to note that then, as now, he was lawyer for the A.F. of L. Toronto Trades and Labour Council. This group met in his office to plan a united front against the Hepburn tirade, which while on its face it was anti-C.I.O. really had general anti-labor implications, he felt. The result of his influence in that case was not only an acceptance of trades unionism by the employers involved, but the making of common cause between different sections of labor on a fundamental issue. He also wound up on friendly terms with "Mitch".

Labor Philosophy

Similarly in respect to the much publicized Pat Sullivan case, Mr. Cohen as counsel contributed generally to a sounder concept of civil rights, even in wartime. He was associated with Mr. Justice McTague on the Great Lakes Shipping Conciliation Board, which resulted in a definitive statement on labor relations and collective bargaining, and also with him on the Kirkland Lake Board which resulted in an equally definitive statement on the inadequacy of present legislation on the question of collective bargaining. In other words, he has in court and on Boards not only handled cases but attempted to express a philosophy.

In the only minority report he has ever found it necessary to issue, in the Peck Rolling Mill case of Montreal, he argued generally for underpaid workers, but particularly and more significantly for the right of the workers of the Province of Quebec to come up to the levels in other provinces. He has pioneered in such legislation as the Industrial Standards Act in Ontario, assisted in getting the Act into actual operation, and during the last few years has been defending its legality in the courts in an important case.

To "J.L." must go credit for the now accepted device of the taking by Government of a union representation vote in cases coming under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In other words, he has been continually going into the basis of trouble, digging and delving, managing in numerous ways to put labor matters on a better basis. Fundamental concept of collective bargaining for him is to enable labor to become a full participant in the affairs of the nation. Overall result of Government activity should be yielding to the claims of the common man as a contribution to solving the social problem, he thinks. Here, he points out, Canada lags far behind either Great Britain or the United States.

Mr. Cohen, writing in 1941, in "Collective Bargaining for Canada", advocates a "Code of Labor Relations", prepared and promulgated by the Dominion Government, binding upon all those engaged, in whole or in part in all industrial or commercial activity over which the Dominion Government today has jurisdiction. It is possible that the report to be made subsequent to the Ottawa hearings by the National War Labor Board may recommend and outline just such a Code.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

There Is Only One Ukraine

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. W. L. SCOTT, in his letter in the June 5 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, raises a peculiar point in the discussion of the Ukrainian problem. The gist of his argument is that since Western Ukraine was for centuries under Polish occupation, forcibly separated from the "Great Ukraine", and since the majority of the Ukrainian Canadians originate from this Western Ukraine, the whole question of "Ukrainian loyalty" is out of order.

Does Mr. Scott then consider that there are two Ukraines, one Ukrainian and the other Polish? Certainly he cannot find a single Ukrainian in Canada or elsewhere who would agree with him. Can he point to a single one who would propose that Western Ukraine revert to Polish occupation or establish a separate Western Ukrainian state after the war? So far as the people of Western Ukraine are concerned, they voted overwhelmingly to unite within the Soviet Ukrainian Republic in the 1939 plebiscite.

There must be something radically wrong with Mr. Scott's theory of two separate Ukraines if he cannot find a single Ukrainian, whatever his political views, to agree with him! As a matter of fact, ethnically, culturally and historically there is only one Ukrainian nation. That a thousand years ago there existed a number of separate principalities in the Ukraine, only at times loosely united, is not peculiar to the Ukraine; it was so in practically all European countries. Nor is it peculiar to the Ukraine that Ukrainian national liberation movement should be of relatively recent date. So was the formation of other central and southern European nations, Italy, Hungary, Germany, Russia etc. The great struggles on the Continent during the 18th and 19th centuries were precisely struggles for the formation of modern nations out of the old feudal empires. And the fact that the Ukrainian people were prevented from forming their own separate state until lately is no denial of their desire and right to an independent national existence. They were prevented from uniting in one state by foreign occupationists. To deny, therefore, the right of Ukrainians to form their own united national state on the pretext that a part of them was for centuries under Polish rule is the equivalent to denying the right of the Poles to an independent Polish state because for some 150 years Poland had been partitioned between German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires.

Secondly, the question of "Ukrainian loyalty" is being misinterpreted in several publications that have commented on your splendid editorial of May 22 under the caption "Loyal Ukrainians". The actual fact is that the so-called Ukrainian Nationalists and not their opponents have made "Ukrainian loyalty versus loyalty to Canada" the issue. Their very name, Ukrainian Nationalists, is evidence of that. But, as your editorial correctly pointed out, it is a misnomer. There exists an Ukrainian state in Europe, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which since 1939 embraces Western Ukraine as well, and which is voluntarily federated with other Republics in the U.S.S.R., with the right to secession guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution. But the Ukrainian Nationalists in Canada (and they pretend to speak for the whole of the Ukraine and not *only* Western Ukraine, Mr. Scott) are violently opposed to that state.

The Ukrainian Nationalists in Canada are advocating loyalty not to the Ukraine but to a movement formed by Ukrainian deserters outside of the Ukraine, a movement which seeks by the aid of foreign intervention to change the legitimate government and social system of the Ukraine and to force the separation of the Ukraine from the Soviet federation, thus disfranchising the Soviet Union, a powerful ally in a common struggle against the Fascist axis.

There exists no organization or movement among Ukrainians in Canada, on the other hand, that would advocate among Ukrainian-Canadians that they should owe allegiance to the Soviet Ukraine. The anti-Nationalist Ukrainians have done no more than object to the activities of the Nationalists as an intrigue inspired and directed from Germany and harmful alike to the Ukraine and to Canada. And the most that can be said of the relations of many of them to the Soviet Ukraine is that they viewed with a great deal of sympathy the progress made by their relatives and fellow-Ukrainians in their old homeland.

To present the issue as one of a quarrel between "two kinds of Ukrainian loyalty", therefore, is absurd. Ukrainian-Canadians can and should have but one loyalty, to Canada. And so far as the "Ukrainian Nationalists" are concerned, as your editorial properly pointed out, their loyalty is not to the Ukraine but to a foreign movement directed against the Ukrainian Republic, a movement which follows the pattern made familiar to the world within recent years as Hitler's fifth-column tactic unfolded itself in country after country. If nothing else, it is a movement which can do considerable harm to Canadian and British relations with the Soviet Union both in the war and afterwards.

Toronto, Ont. MICHAEL MUTZAK.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years; all other parts of the British Empire, $3.00 per year; all other countries $4.00 per year.
Single copies 10c.

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No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL................New Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK........Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 58, No. 41 Whole No. 2624

THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

in spite of the fact that we do not consider Russia to be a democracy. We do not feel called upon to discuss the morality or otherwise of the means by which Russia acquired her claims to the territories mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as the *Telegram* is constantly doing; we merely remind ourselves of the fact that if she had not taken possession of them Germany obviously would have, in which event the inhabitants and their resources would have been employed from the very beginning on the side of the world struggle to which we are opposed rather than on the side which we support.

In these matters we sometimes wonder whether we are not being a trifle more realistic than the *Telegram*, which is really one of the most idealistic of newspapers. The ideal which it cherishes is the world as it was before 1917—a world in which all the statesmen of all the countries with which Britain was friendly were always "wise and good" as M. Stalin is not, in which the governments of those countries were always democratic, as that of Soviet Russia is not, and in which everything that any of them did was perfectly moral and proper, as some of the things that Soviet Russia has done may not be. We on the other hand have no hope of the restoration of that world, excellent as it doubtless was, and all that we dare to strive for is to make the best of the world that we have in 1943, and a devilish imperfect world it is.

PISGAH

AFTER a long and weary climb
After a hundred small and unworthy fears,
Each in its breath of time,
Of flood, or avalanche, or deep crevasse
Or curving snow-col which perforce I pass,
I reach the peak of years
And though the crag be bare
Azure and golden is the morning air.

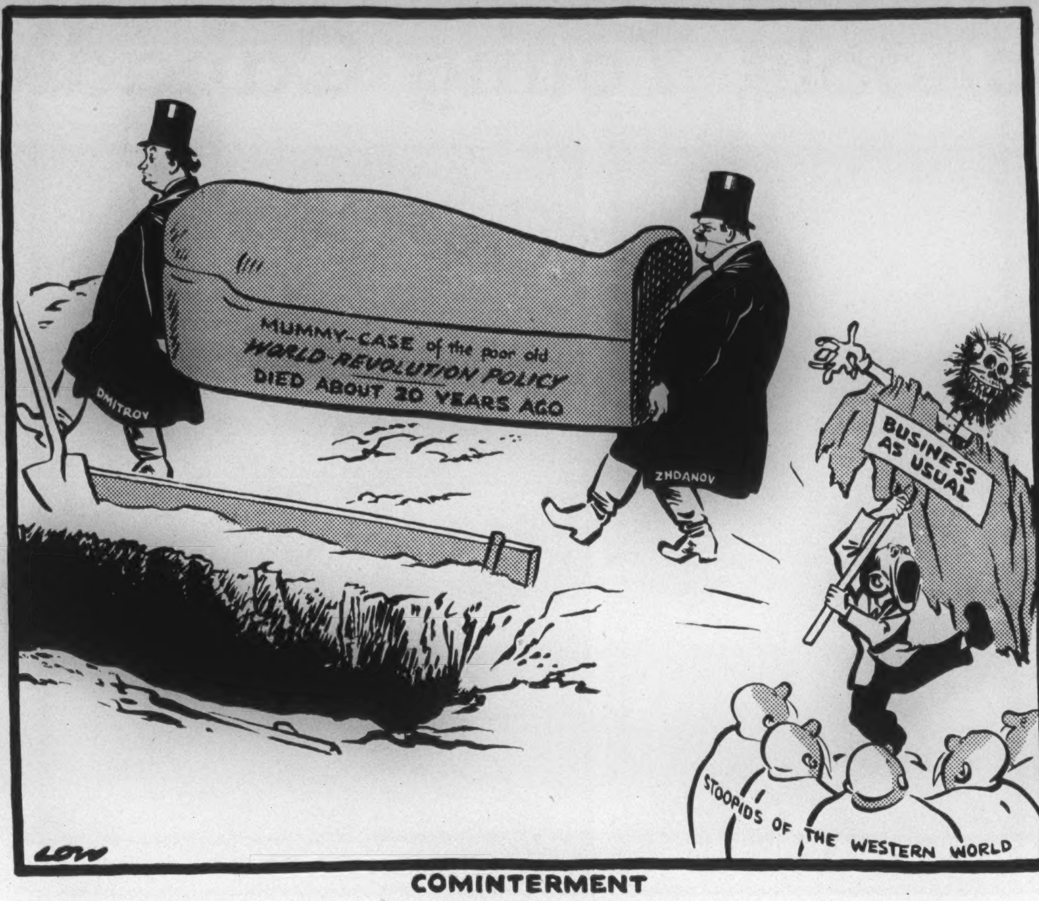
I see afar a very promised land
Beyond the wreathing smoke, the roaring flame
Where men can understand,
Where they will speak no more with thundering guns,
Where they can end the sacrifice of sons,
The bitterness and shame
Of honoring the knaves
Who sweep the innocent to reddened graves.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

Disfranchisement ?

THE kind of argument to which the "disfranchisement" cry of Col. Drew and the Reliable Exterminators inevitably leads is nicely exemplified by the Windsor *Star*, which observes that "If the Ontario Government can disfranchise one considerable number of the electors, as it will do by means of the proxy system of taking the vote in the armed service overseas, there is no reason why the same thing cannot be done to other groups," and goes on to specify the farmers, and to suggest that "because they are more or less scattered and far from centres of population" they might be brought under the proxy system, with a view to "adroitly robbing them of the vote."

The Windsor *Star* circulates in an intelligent and well educated part of the province, and this sort of thing seems to us too silly to have much value in such a constituency. The men in active service were not disfranchised by any act of the Ontario Government or Legislature, even if it were true that they are disfranchised at all; that which makes it impossible for them to vote under the ordinary statutes is their absence from the province. Because the reason for their absence is the defence of the country, steps have to be taken to permit them to vote under special conditions; and the method adopted is that of allowing them to nominate a person of their own choice to vote for them. It is open to Reliable Exterminators to call this disfranchisement if they want to, and no great harm will be done provided the electors know what it is that they are talking about. But to suggest that it affords a precedent for applying the same measure to persons who are in the province and can be polled without the slightest difficulty by the methods in vogue ever since elections began to be held in Upper Canada is not only absurd but also, we suggest, a trifle dishonest.


MUMMY-CASE of the poor old WORLD-REVOLUTION POLICY DIED ABOUT 20 YEARS AGO
DMITROV
ZHDANOV
BUSINESS AS USUAL
STOOPIDS OF THE WESTERN WORLD
LOW

COMINTERMENT

Annexation

WE SHALL never cease to be amazed at the ineptitude which many public men can show in the discussion of delicate public questions. Speaker Clark of the Ontario Legislature has come near to supplying the Opposition with a major campaign issue by his utterances on the subject of annexation. One of his phrases, that about Canadians having no desire to separate from the British Commonwealth, makes it clear that what he had in mind was the political operation involved in the Union Now proposals or something like them—namely the uniting with the United States of Great Britain and any of the self-governing Dominions which might wish to come in. This is a totally different question from the withdrawal of Canada from a British Commonwealth which remains as a distinct entity, and her junction with the United States to form a single and exclusively North American nation. Yet Mr. Clark has consistently avoided making this clarification in all his subsequent explanations, and has allowed it to be supposed that he thinks 45 per cent of the Canadians just want to walk out of the British Empire.

Sir Norman Angell, in his latest book, "Let the People Know", says of the "merging" of the British Empire and the United States that it is something "which very many in Britain, probably a majority, desire." SATURDAY NIGHT has already drawn attention to the fact that Canadian Imperialists would be doing an ill service to the Empire if they used their key position to block such a union at a time when it may be sincerely desired by the peoples of both the larger countries. Canada's entry into such a union can be opposed on purely national grounds, and doubtless would be by many Canadians who would not like the constitutional structure involved; but it cannot be opposed on any grounds of loyalty to the Empire. It is however more likely to be the Americans than anybody else who will decline to enter into any such arrangement.

International Order

WE TRUST that the widest possible circulation will be given to the utterances of the Hon. Mr. St. Laurent on "firm international undertakings for mutual aid and protection," not only among the people of his own tongue in Canada, but also among all other Canadians, including the other members of the Government to which he belongs. For "firm international undertakings for mutual aid and protection" are precisely the thing from which Canada has abstained with the most scrupulous care throughout the inter-war period, and from which the great majority of Canadians still recoil with a large measure of suspicion and a deep reluctance to accept "commitments" of any kind so long as they can possibly be avoided.

These utterances were addressed to the national convention of the Catholic Women's League, meeting in Hamilton, Ont. They included a declaration that Canada does not intend ever again to be in such a condition that predatory powers can expect to be able to overcome the strength of this country and "of the other nations pledged with us to mutual security." This is a clear admission of the intention of Canada to join with other nations in "pledges" and to aim at "mutual security", which does not seem so widely different from that "collective security" which was the objective, so inadequately pursued by ourselves and other members, of the old League of Nations.

Mr. St. Laurent was careful to deny that these intentions involved any "propensity to meddle in affairs with which we have no concern", which is a reasonable limitation; but we hope that this class of affairs will not be exaggerated into unreasonable proportions. It is our habit, or has been in the past, to talk as if nothing that we did could be the concern of anybody else, and nothing that anybody else did could be any concern of ours. That is the concept of international relations that must be broken down if Cardinal Villeneuve's "wise and strong international order", to which Mr. St. Laurent made approving reference, is to be realized.

Words, Words, Words

THE *Montreal Gazette* appears to have been so staggered by some of the words employed by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek that it could not even spell them, and accused her of talking about "ocholocracy" being "the inchoate roccoco of mob rule." What Mme. Chiang actually said was that ochlocracy was the inchoate rococo of mob rule, by which she probably meant that it was an incipient form of mob rule, dignified with a certain amount of ornament and design, but pretty sure to break down ultimately into pure mob rule which is simply the anarchy of the passions of a disordered populace.

The *Globe and Mail* sturdily maintains that the *Gazette* was first responsible for calling Mr. Pouliot a stormy pretzel, and these linguistic aberrations make us think that there may be some ground for the charge, though we have no direct evidence.

The only really archaic word employed by the Chinese First Lady was one which would considerably enrich the language if it could be revived, as we hope it may be by her instrumentality. This was "immane", which combines the senses of "monstrous in size or strength" and "inhumanly cruel or savage". A more suitable description for the Nazi and Fascist parties we can hardly imagine.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE English language in Ireland, according to President de Valera, is a badge of conquest. Wait till the Irish have to talk Erse, and they will soon know whom they have really been conquered by.

•

"Leaving Col. Ralston to Mr. Pouliot, Mr. Church has let loose a flood of eloquence upon another defence minister, Mr. Macdonald."—*Toronto Star.*

Defence minister? You mean defenceless.

•

Elmer Davis says Hitler is doomed, which puts him one up on Dr. Goebbels, who has never claimed that Roosevelt is doomed.

•

The United States has devised a "Victory house" which costs only $1000 completely furnished, and accommodates a family of four. It may be a Victory house, but is it a house for victors to live in?

•

Yes, redistribution of Canadian constituencies can wait until we have redistributed a few European ones.

•

Concerning Poets

Some bards have long hair which they comb sometimes,
After yanking stray locks in the search for good rhymes.
And some wear no socks, or a broad-brimmed hat,
Or affect other oddities harmless as that.

Sir Charles has short hair, a considerable stack,
But he anchors his specs with a ribbon of black,
And this playful habit endears him to all.
It's the mildest advertisement we can recall.

Ned Pratt's hair is short (which is good for his soul)
As the beautiful green at the seventeenth hole.
He doesn't wear glasses, his hat is so-size.
He doesn't do *anything* causing surprise.

He likes to be usual in manner and talk,
And to take his vocabulary out for a walk.
And this is a task that demands brawn and brain,
For his pet is much larger than any Great Dane.

J. E. M.

•

Eire has not been invited to any of the important recent international conferences, such as the food conference and the post-war financial one. We know how she could get herself invited, but we won't tell.

•

The Round Table says that Canada is "a highly synthetic nation." Well, this is an age of synthetics, and some of them wear very well.

•

Mr. Ilsley says he thinks taxation in Canada is near the limit. We know some people who said that when it was about one-hundredth of what it is today.

•

The civil service is being given vitamin pills to help it to see. This is a good idea, as it will help it to remember that there are still a few people in Canada who are not in the civil service, and that it is these who pay the salaries.

•

Maternalism

Some folks suggest the State should pay
My health and doctor bills
Just as my parents used to do
When I had childish ills.
But if it does, I wonder, will
The State like Mother fret
When I do things that harm my health
Like getting my feet wet?

NICK

•

Personal request to the girls busy picking berries in the fruit lands. Please don't pick any gooseberries. We don't like them.

•

"As Hennessy says," was Mr. Dooley's prelude when about to soar into the higher reaches of thought. We have a loftier authority, "As Mme. Chiang says."

•

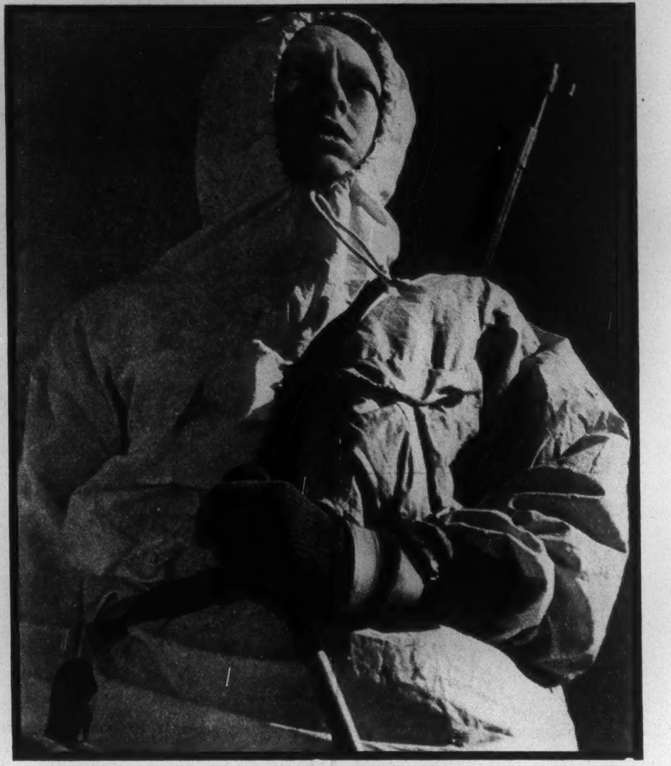
U.S. Army Air Corps has announced the presence of a fighter unit in the Mediterranean area completely comprised of Negro fliers. The clouds over Italy are getting really black.

•

Canada's high-power shortwave station, long foreseen as a valuable propaganda weapon, may be completed by late 1944. That's fine, if the fighting forces will only leave us some one to propagandize.

In Ontario Schools, Young Canadians Train . . .

Learning to use signal flags. Naval, Airforce and Army Cadets co-operate with teachers, and like this Naval Cadet, act as instructors to the younger students.



One of Lisgar Collegiate's Commandos does a little cross-country scouting on his own.

FOOD AND CARE
FOR GOOD DENTAL HEALTH
Foods for Health
Use These Protective Fo
Each Da

Foods for Victory seem to be absorbing the attention of these three fair chefs. Domestic Science classes place emphasis on economical wartime cooking studies.

"How's my pulse, Nurse?" Home Nursing is one of the new wartime studies offered to girl students.

By M. K. Zieman

BRITAIN'S war-conscious children of the Blitz watch the Home Guards training on the vacant lots and when they've marched away, the youngsters line up and go through exactly the same routine.

Young people in Canada, far removed from "Front Line" conditions, naturally enough are not war conscious to the same high degree. Yet some of them, those whose elder brothers and sisters have enlisted in Canada's Army, Navy and Air Force, feel that the war is a challenge to action on the Home Front. Many are preparing to train for duties connected with civilian defence. Boys hasten to join such organizations as the Air, Army and Sea Cadets; girls eagerly register for courses in Home Nursing and volunteer as Hospital Aides. Local A.R.P. organizations find that many of their most faithful and enthusiastic workers are 'teen-age boys and girls.

Ontario's specific answer to these vital and urgent interests of adolescent youth in wartime is embodied in the Province's new Defence Training Course, which this June concluded its first full year as a required course in all secondary schools. Originally intended for boys only, its chief purpose was to provide elementary but nonetheless specific grounding in subjects included in the Basic training of all three branches of the Armed Services. Later it was found possible to offer a common course for both boys and girls. Not only were girls all for it—they've proved just as adept at rifle shooting, aircraft recognition, signalling and map reading as their brothers. However, the course for girls also provides instruction in the more feminine arts of wartime cooking and home nursing.

When Ontario's high schools swing over to wartime studies, science rooms become signalling halls, the art room becomes a navigation classroom, the gymnasium is a parade ground for cadet drill, and students pore over military maps, reading, measuring and taking bearings. Much of this latter training is highly technical, with emphasis upon Air Navigation. Boys who have pledged themselves to Air Cadets, Sea Cadets and Reserve Army Service are particularly keen to make full use of the special training along these various lines, which the Province's secondary schools are endeavoring to provide.

Admittedly the new Ontario De-

Middle School students take courses in map reading. Here is a class planning and plotting in a big way. They use special military maps and learn scales and bearings.

Just a casual shot at the instructor. The course in small arms training is very popular. Girls are astonishingly expert at getting to the heart of the target.

...For National Service on the Home Front

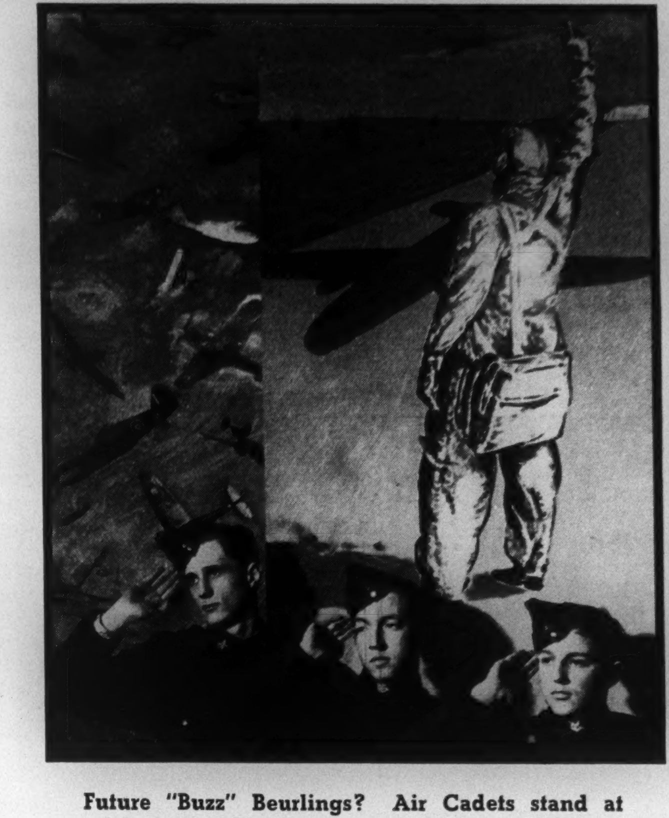
Pictures by Malak

fence Course is still in the formative stage and without doubt will see many changes, not only in the actual subject matter taught, but in the provision of more specific information as to methods of presenting the course's many very specialized subjects. To most teachers the course was entirely new. Naturally to be plunged into the midst of it without any particular preparation was disconcerting. They discovered immediately that subjects like small arms training, actual military drill, map reading, aircraft recognition and similar subjects, where pupils could see the immediate and practical application, went over big. Instructors who had served as Guide and Scout leaders found that training very helpful, for youngsters are quick to sense when a teacher "knows his stuff."

Physical education coaches, who showed ingenuity in adapting their subjects to the needs of a young nation at war, had marked success. In one high school swimming class, the lads not only learned to take care of themselves in the water, they practiced "Abandon ship" drill with improvised life-preservers; learned to swim while keeping their rifles dry, how to swim under the surface, beneath a net spread over the water to represent burning oil.

IN MANY of Ontario's secondary schools the boys went through the paces of Commando troops. Youthful ski-troopers learned to keep direction while detouring under cover, equally well by compass and map or by orienting themselves with prominent objects. Fieldcraft and woodcraft were popular subjects . . . and the fact that these were taught from the Canadian Army Training Pamphlet No. 1 supplied an additional thrill.

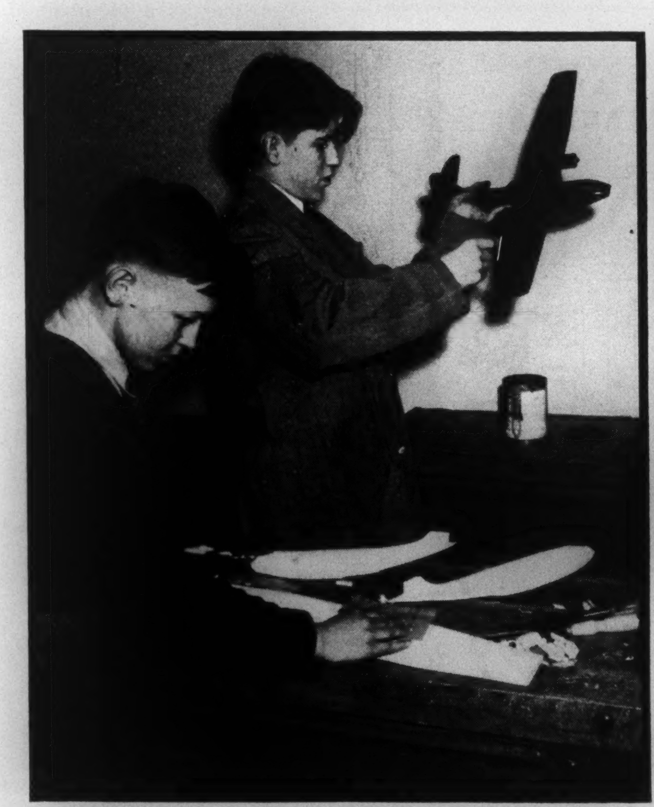
While the Course in Civilian Protection involved respirator drill, airplane spotting and provision for emergencies, which it is to be hoped these youngsters may never have to meet, more emphasis was placed upon such techniques as methods of evacuating buildings, of handling crowds, and administering First Aid. In any case, this kind of training forges a bond of sympathy with the Old Land, whose people live in constant peril from the skies. These young people, are more keenly alive, perhaps than their elders realize to the fact that war has widened their horizons, at the same time bringing all parts of the world closer together.



Future "Buzz" Beurlings? Air Cadets stand at salute before Airforce mural painted by a student.

RESPIRATOR DRILL
CORRECT POSITION

A student-reservist (Governor General's Foot Guards) demonstrates procedure in using a respirator. Each student in turn dons the mask and gets the feel of it.



Producing exact scale models of airplanes is a popular shop project in manual training classes.

Youthful navigators get an inkling of the intricacies of a bomber flight over a section of Occupied Europe. Temporarily the art room serves as a navigation centre.

Can you identify the tail piece? To teach aircraft recognition teachers must "know their stuff", for many of these students know their planes inside and out.

Something in the air? Against the sky-line of Parliament Hill these student roof spotters look alert and ready for anything. Telephone is vital in all A.R.P. work.

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265

Union With United States?

BY D. P. O'HEARN

Much concern over the trend in Canadian opinion towards union with the United States has been raised by the recent statement of the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature over an American radio station. This article points out an inaccuracy in the statement and reviews the latest opinion on the question of union.

THE recent statement of the Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, Major James H. Clark, that forty to forty-five per cent of Canadians favored union with the United States has been so widely discussed that it has brought into prominence the question of where Canadians actually stand on the matter. The feeling of certain groups that we should hop the Empire boat and throw in our lot with the United States has always been recognized. Major Clark's statement has raised considerable concern as to the strength of that feeling. Much of this concern has been created by an inaccurate presentation by the Ontario Speaker, or at least in the press reports of his statement, of the results of a recent "Gallup poll."

Major Clark's Error

Much of the concern, too, is due to confusion regarding the poll, which at the time of Major Clark's address hadn't been read by the general public in Canada. The poll was taken in March but, presumably on action by the editorial board of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, which takes the survey, the release was killed before publication in all newspapers except the Windsor *Star*, published in the Ontario Speaker's bailiwick. Following the statement, the survey was released to all member papers and Mr. Clark's error was immediately apparent to all those who studied it.

The opinion credited to Major Clark in his speech over a Detroit radio station was that, in his estimate, forty to forty-five per cent of Canadians would vote for union with the United States if an election were held at this time.

The poll mentioned does not bear out the statement.

It asked three questions:

"Which of these things would you like to see Canada do after the war?

"1. Continue as a member of the British Commonwealth as at present?

"2. Leave the British Commonwealth and become part of the United States?

"3. Leave the British Commonwealth and become a completely independent nation?"

The number in favor of joining the United States was twenty-two per cent of all those who had an opinion on the matter, only half of Major Clark's estimate. The figure that he used included twenty-six per cent who had polled for becoming an independent nation. Obviously quite a different matter, particularly in view of the distribution of the voting.

Poll on Independence

The size of the vote in favor of an independent nation was largely accounted for by Quebec, which was responsible for over sixty per cent of the total. This is in line with French-Canadian thought, and its general refusal to recognize that Canada, at present, has any degree of independence.

Less than a quarter of the French vote was in favor of joining the United States. A larger proportion wished to remain in the Commonwealth.

That such a small proportion of French-Canadians would like to join the United States is interesting. The fact that the majority would like to become separated from the Commonwealth has long been recognized, and is largely accounted for by misdirected French thought on Empire affairs. The wording of the question itself, "Leave the British Commonwealth and become a completely independent nation?" could have been responsible for some portion of the vote. It is quite reasonable that the word "independent" would stand out to any French-Canadian at present, and would bring on an instant reaction. However, this is a minor consideration.

Who does desire to join the United States?

The proportion, twenty-two per cent of Canadians with a definite opinion, is made up as to forty-four per cent of persons of British origin, twenty-three per cent French, and thirty-three per cent other than British or French origin. The figure is distributed fairly evenly throughout the provinces, and in all cases is less than half that of those who wish to remain in the Commonwealth, except in the west, where a greater percentage in favor of joining the United States is presumably made up by a large number of foreign extraction living along the border. Quebec is the only province that polled less than fifty per cent in favor of staying in the Commonwealth. Ontario had the highest total, with sixty-eight per cent in favor.

Not Startling

One interesting point is that there are enough Canadians of United States birth in the Dominion to account for nearly half of the vote of the "foreign extractions" in favor of joining the United States.

Broadly speaking, a survey of the poll shows the perhaps surprising figure that nearly a fourth of all Canadians would favor union with the United States, but when one considers the large proportion of our population that lives along the border, and the feeling in certain sections of the west, and in the Maritimes, that our natural trade affinity lies to the south, the percentage is not startling.

One point worthy of note is that outside Quebec the feeling for independence is very small. The largest other expressions of opinion for independence were fifteen per cent in British Columbia, furthest removed from the centre of the Empire, and twelve per cent in the Maritimes, with their proportionately large French population.

Gallup Poll Results

The percentages of all Canadians who expressed an opinion in the survey on union with the United States:

To continue as a member of the British Commonwealth	52%
To become part of the United States	22%
To become an independent nation	26%

Percentages in favor of becoming a part of the United States:

British origin	44%
French origin	23%
Other than French or British origin	33%

In North Africa, salvage crews were often under fire. Here a disabled Bren gun carrier is being loaded on a truck, while shells strike close by.

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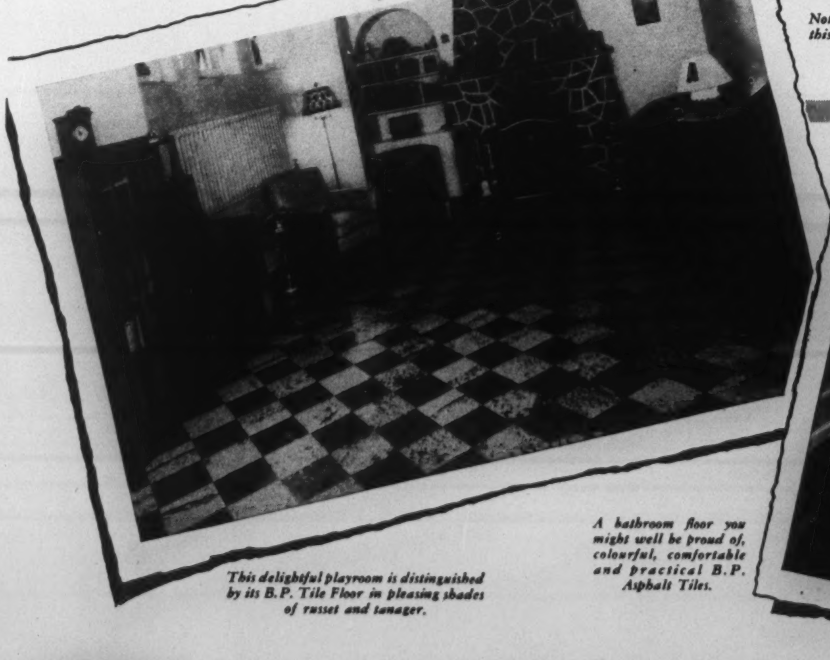

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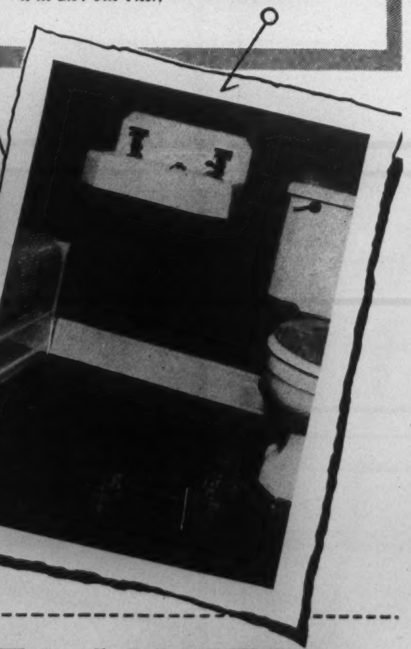

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Ministers Might Now Be More Explicit

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

SEVERAL weeks have now passed since about a dozen of the younger Liberal members of Parliament were appointed to the new positions of parliamentary assistants to a like number of members of the Government. We are waiting for someone to inquire as to what they are doing to earn the rather nice salaries they are receiving in addition to their sessional indemnities. More particularly we are waiting for someone to answer such a question.

Since they were appointed we have seen only two items in the daily press to remind us that these up-and-coming young members of the Commons had been elevated to positions in which they were supposed to take some of the strain off overworked ministers in war-burdened departments. One item related that one of these parliamentary secretaries had supplied some statistics compiled by the Bureau of Statistics or some other government office in support of something his minister had said. The other item related that another parliamentary assistant had declined to elaborate a statement made by his minister. This hardly seems enough for the money.

If it should be said that their work does not appear on the surface, that they are laboring under cover in helping their ministers to prepare their speeches, drafting answers to questions, assembling data and the like, we would still want some evidence of their effective functioning because all such chores were done for ministers before they had any parliamentary assistants. They were done by secretaries, assistant secretaries, deputy ministers and assistant deputy ministers and various other ministerial helpers.

Leisure for Ministers

We had supposed that these semi-ministers would be answering for their departments in Parliament on matters of secondary importance and thereby enabling the full ministers to give more of their time and attention to matters of first importance. Not only is there a lack of indication of activity on the part of the assistants but there is nothing to suggest that the functioning of the ministers has been benefited by a lightening of their burdens.

If this addition to the governmental establishment did nothing more than provide Munitions Minister Howe with leisure to prepare for Parliament somewhat more complete and intelligible statements on highly important matters of government policy and action which are under his jurisdiction than he is in the habit of making it would go far to justify itself. But Mr. Howe's statements continue to be as full of obscurities, omissions and ambiguities as ever. The minister's periodic accounts of what Canada is doing in war production command the attention of the House of Commons, make thrilling reading in the papers, occasion big headlines and inspire glowing editorials. But invariably they leave a lot of questions unanswered on the matters the minister discusses and fail to discuss things some people at least would like to see discussed.

However, probably no amount of parliamentary or other assistance would change Mr. Howe. He seems to have a rooted predilection for the incomplete statement. Perhaps after all it is as well. He would probably have to correct his statements still oftener if they were more complete.

Government in Business

A few weeks ago we felt it necessary to try to fill blanks left by the minister in a statement about the big merchant marine Canada was to have after the war. It would require greater mind-reading ability than we possess to attempt a similar task in connection with his statement of last week on the Government's intention to continue in the manufacturing business after the war. Mr. Howe said only that the Government proposed to continue after the war to own and operate the synthetic rubber plant built with government capital at Sarnia. This statement was regarded by the socialist C.C.F. members as sufficiently significant to justify their enthusiastic approval. If it is really as significant as the C.C.F. group thinks it is, obviously it requires elaboration. And if it isn't as significant as all that there would seem to be equally good reason for the minister to say so. But as in the case of the post-war merchant marine he said merely enough to provoke interesting, legitimate, and not unimportant questions and then left these questions without any answers.

Why is the Government going to continue in the manufacture of rubber after the war? Is rubber an isolated item in the Government's post-war planning or does it contemplate the post-war operation of other war plants owned by it? In last week's letter we referred to the statement of Governor Graham Towers of Bank of Canada to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that if business failed to provide the full employment which is the Government's most important post-war concern the Government would itself accept the responsibility, and we suggested that this statement could stand elaboration. Some people are likely to wonder whether there is any connection between this intimation of government policy and Mr. Howe's disclosure that the Government is going to continue in the manufacturing business in the case of rubber.

And it happens that Mr. Howe's Department is just now making a policy departure in connection with new war plant which may be required for carrying out its program of munitions production. The Department is putting itself in a position to be the owner after the war of such new

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"I'll say there is! There's 'way *more!* Why, out at the Anaconda plant, they've stepped up production to over four times what it normally was in peacetime!"

"Four times as much! Say, that's really something, isn't it?"

* * *

Yes, it really is, but our fighting men need all of that, and more. Every man and woman at Anaconda knows this, too. They realize that every minute of their time and every ounce of their effort are vitally important in giving our boys the best equipment in the world.

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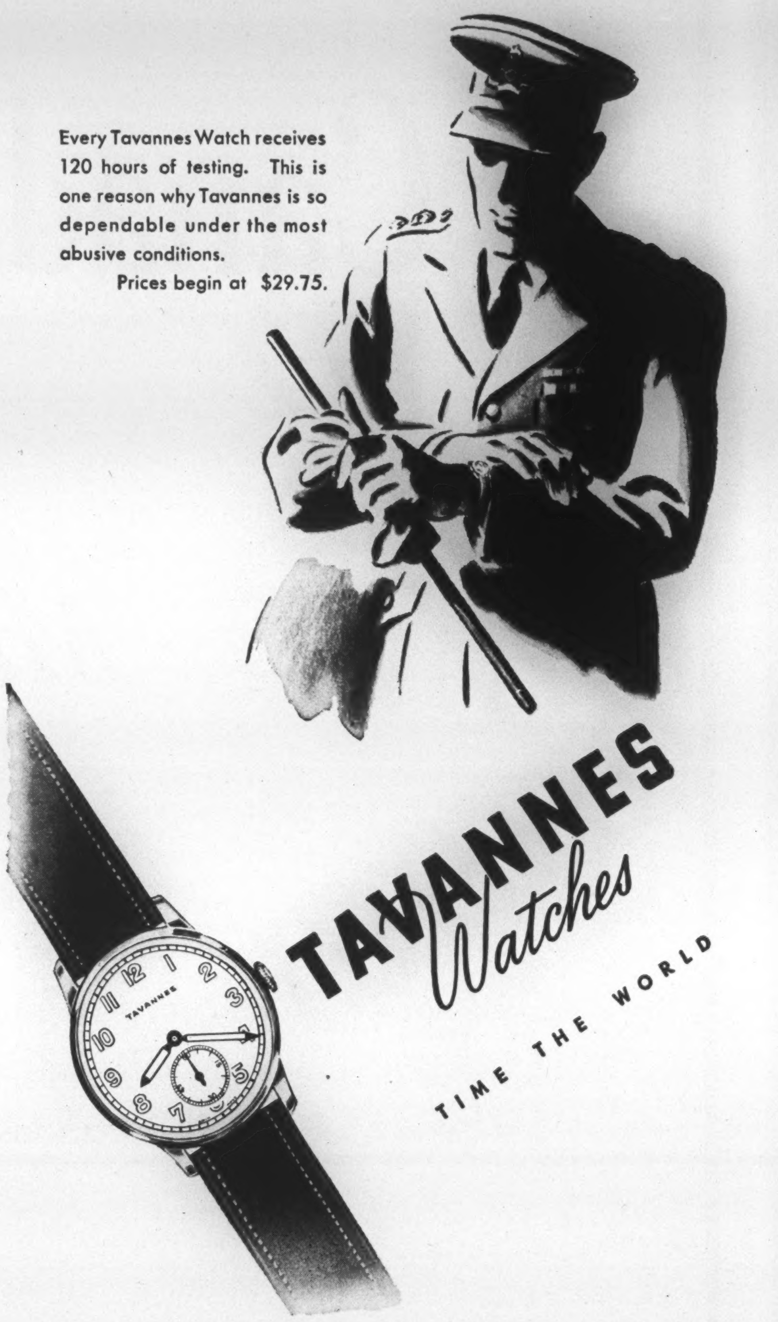

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plant. Where a company with a war job to do needs to extend a factory or install new equipment it would, under old policy, secure from Mr. Howe's Department a certificate of necessity covering the installation and then apply to the War Industries Depreciation Board for permission to write off the capital cost during the currency of its war contract. Now it has been decided that where such an installation is of doubtful post-war value the Department will insist on financing and owning it.

It might have been supposed that this departure was being made to enable the Government to avoid the charge, even though it is manifestly unfounded, that companies which secure such depreciation write-offs obtain their plant and equipment at the cost of the Treasury. But does this supposition suffice now? The Government is avowedly going to remain in manufacturing and it is preparing to extend its ownership over manufacturing plant and equipment. Is this just a coincidence?

We don't know what is in Mr. Howe's mind and we are satisfied that it would be a waste of effort to try to find out. Our observations convince us that it is not by accident that he leaves his statements half finished, but rather because either he doesn't know the other half himself or doesn't consider it any of the public's business.

A Reasonable Explanation

But there could be a reasonable explanation of the Government's disclosed intention to manufacture synthetic rubber after the war which would have very little general significance in respect of government invasion of the field of commercial enterprise. The big synthetic rubber plant is in a position apart from other enterprises. Costing something like $150,000,000, the Government would hardly have been able to secure its establishment by private interests during the war, and similarly it will probably be too big a proposition to interest Canadian capital after the war. And for quite a long time after the war if not indefinitely its production will be badly needed. Its operation by the Government will not be an invasion of the field of private enterprise so much as an assistance to private industry requiring rubber.

The Government is planning to do what is probably the only thing that could be done. And there is perhaps no reason to connect the plan with Mr. Towers' statement or with the Munitions Department move to provide the capital for any new war plant that may be needed from now on which is not likely to be useful after the war. But when the Socialists in Parliament are able to attach significance to it other people will at least be puzzled. And it would have been so easy for Mr. Howe, now that he has a parliamentary assistant to ease his burdens, to have been more revealing.

MILK
ALL ILLS

A heroine of the Blitz, Mrs. Marion Patterson's portrait will hang in Britain's Hall of Fame. Her small son is a war guest in Toronto.

Perhaps the public is a little curious also as to the inconsistency of the Minister of Munitions in taking over control of strike-idle war plants at Quebec to operate them by the Government, approving (apparently) the closing of a struck war plant at Hamilton, and allowing war production at Galt to be curtailed by strikes into the second month without any intervention at all. And perhaps the explanation is simply that in one case continued production is urgent and in the others it is not urgent. But this is not an official explanation. With a young parliamentary assistant to ease the strain it might be thought that Mr. Howe would find time to acquaint a highly war-conscious public with the facts of the situation.

Face-Saving Gesture

Since it has not been done elsewhere as far as we have seen, we would like, at the risk of straining our space, to clear up one other little matter. A week ago Director Millard of United Steel Workers stated at Ottawa that as a result of conferences he and other steel union leaders (some from the U.S.) had had with Labor Minister Mitchell and his officials the way had been cleared for a satisfactory settlement of the wage adjustment problem in the steel industry. That was all Mr. Millard said and the statement obviously was incomplete.

It might, for example, mean that the decision of National War Labor Board in the steel case was to be treated in the way the wage ceiling law and the law regarding strikes were treated by the government in the steel strike last January. By itself, the statement certainly looked as if it meant something. Actually it meant nothing more significant than that Mr. Millard was making a little face-saving gesture.

Because, all that came of the conference between him and his associates with the Minister of Labor was an understanding that the claim of the steel unions for a floor wage for all steel workers would be brought before the Labor Board. And no conference with the Minister was needed for this. Mr. Millard and his unions could have done that any time without any conference.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

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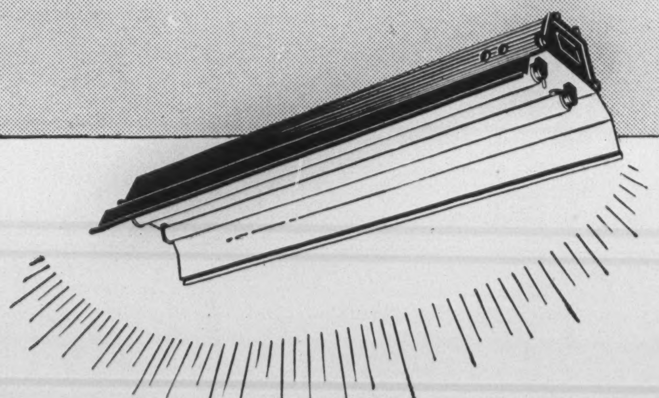

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Mr. Forsey and Mr. King Are Not So Far Apart

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE Winnipeg *Free Press* is continuing its dispute with Mr. Eugene Forsey, and published on June 12 two letters of his which deal quite straightforwardly with some eighteen or twenty of the *Free Press's* points, replying to them in two columns which conclude as follows:

"The *Free Press* is through with Mr. Forsey as the supposed impartial student of constitutional matters. It is not interested in Mr. Forsey, the partisan advocate adept in all the tricks of one-sided argument. This is how he stands revealed to the public by his own words; and this is how he will be regarded in the future when he addresses the public through the columns of journals, which take him at a slight percentage of his own valuation, or by some pretentious volume conceived and produced in the style and manner of the work to which the *Free Press* has given an unnecessary measure of attention."

The Free Press is unfortunately incapable of believing that any person can honestly hold that a Prime Minister ought not in certain circumstances to have the right to dissolve Parliament whenever he sees fit to do so. I say unfortunately, because these are people who do quite honestly hold that precise view, and it is regrettable that they should have to hear themselves described as "partisan pamphleteers" and "not too scrupulous special pleaders" because they hold it and for no other reason.

They do not, I hasten to add—at least Mr. Forsey and I do not,—hold that the rights of a Prime Minister of Canada are any less than those of a Prime Minister of Great Britain. About half of the *Free Press's* article, and nearly all of its serious argumentation, is given up to the thesis enunciated in 1926 by Mr. E. J. Garland, that "the question of our national status" was involved in the refusal to grant Mr. King a dissolution, and that to vote for a Meighen candidate was "to assert that in Canada the Governor General possesses the right over the people, over the Parliament of this country, that the King himself does not possess in Great Britain."

Stated in that manner, to an electorate with a keen national sense and no very great amount of constitutional knowledge, the Liberal case could hardly help winning an election, especially as the Statute of Westminster was still in the future and there was no chapter and verse for the equal status of British and Dominion Parliaments. Yet to state it in that manner was to state it incorrectly.

Right of Refusal

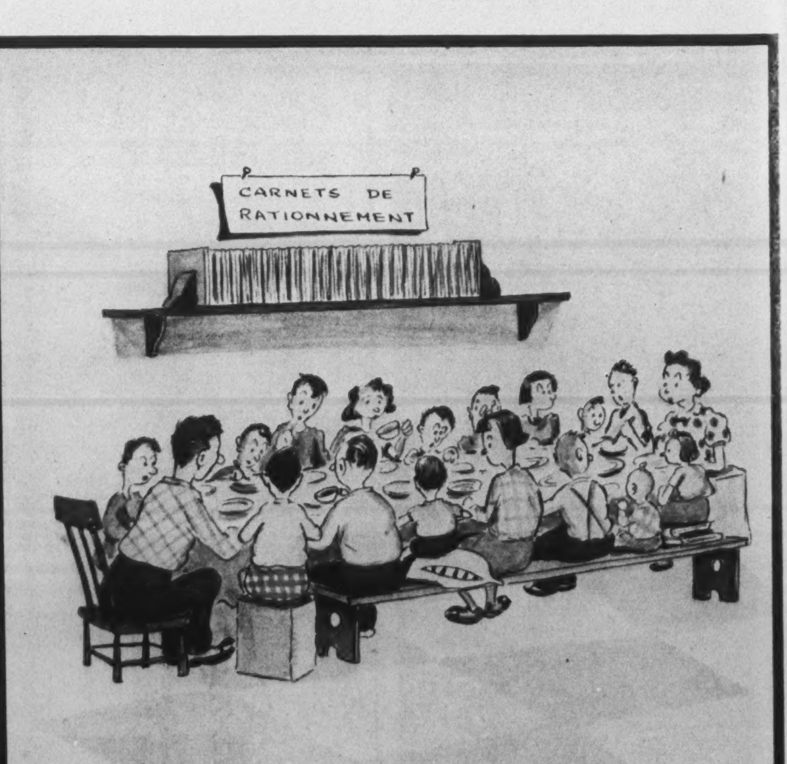
The constitutional proposition involved in Mr. Meighen's being given, and accepting, the responsibility of advising Lord Byng in place of Mr. King was not that the Crown possessed in Canada any rights that it did not possess in Britain. It was simply that the Crown in either country possesses the right, in certain rare and special circumstances, to refuse the advice of an existing Government, thereby compelling it to resign, and to seek and accept the advice of another Government. One of the absolutely necessary circumstances is, of course, that there must be a reasonable expectation that the new Government can secure the support of Parliament. The tragedy of 1926 consists in the fact that Mr. Meighen's expectation of support, whether reasonable or not at the time, was not fulfilled.

The *Free Press,* and with it a few other serious Canadian periodicals among which I note the Stratford *Beacon-Herald,* are trying to convince their readers that what Mr. Forsey and those who share his views are trying to perpetuate or revive is an ancient and properly extinct power of interference in the affairs of state by the King in Great Britain or the King's representative in the Dominions. This of course is entirely erroneous. The *Beacon-Herald* speaks of Mr. Forsey's doctrine as "a dangerous alteration in our system, for we are safer in enduring occasional lapses from right by Parliaments or Prime Ministers than in building up a system which would aggrandize the powers of the titular head of a state."

Power of Parliament

Let us try to get this thing straight. What Mr. Forsey teaches does not confer any power upon the titular head of the state, or maintain any power which he has ever had, which enables him to do anything whatever without having the support in doing it of a Government of Ministers who in turn have the backing of a majority in Parliament. What Mr. Forsey teaches takes away no power from Parliament. It greatly increases the power and independence of Parliament. What Mr. Forsey teaches takes away a certain power from a Prime Minister, but only when that Prime Minister has ceased to enjoy the support of a majority in Parliament.

The *Free Press* doctrine is that even when he has lost the confidence of Parliament a Prime Minister has still the right to perform one act of government on his own complete responsibility—the act of dissolving Parliament. The Forsey doctrine is that a Prime Minister in that situation has not the right to dissolve Parliament if it appears that there is another Prime Minister available with a reasonable prospect of being able to carry on; that in that event it rests with the King or the King's representative to refuse the advice of the Prime Minister who cannot carry on with the existing Parliament, and to call on a new Prime Minister who seems likely to be able to carry on—if the King or the King's representative judges it proper and wise to do so. If this is taking any power from Parliament—except the power of being dissolved against its will—it is time somebody explained pretty clearly what the power that



HABITANT FIVE-FOOT SHELF

MY PROVINCE
... IN 1943 IT'S Our CANADA!
Eveleigh

SEVENTY-SIX years ago the Fathers of Confederation celebrated the triumph of country over province . . . ahead, they envisioned a still greater Dominion of Canada, stretching from sea to sea . . . a vast and bountiful land sheltering a proud and worthy people.

Seventy-six years later, our Dominion does stretch from sea to sea—is vast and bountiful. But we? Proud, yes—but worthy? Amid total war, in which we must conquer all together or perish utterly, still we grope for greater unity . . . plead for it . . . long for it.

Everyday, we boast of Canada, the Nation. One day each year suffices for us to glorify Canada, the Confederation. And day by day we deplore outcroppings of narrow thinking which sets province ahead of country. For generations we have deplored. Meanwhile, we prate eternally of a united Canada. But we act as though posterity alone can achieve that.

This very day—we must do more than prate and pledge . . . we must think, act, *be* Canadian. For just ahead lies the supreme test of our stature. In the finer world we are winning, we shall be more than citizens of the Commonwealth of British Nations . . . we must take our privileged places as members of the World Family of Nations. In the task of moulding peace, security and true civilization, there will be no room for intolerance. For Canada, then, and for civilization we must be worthy . . . measure our lives by something greater than "my province" . . . remember

in 1943, it's OUR CANADA!

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Picture shows Dvr. Jas. Allen who lays claim to the widest moustache span in Britain's 8th army—7 inches.

is taken away from Parliament actually is. That it is taking away the power to perform an act of government from a Prime Minister who has lost the sole basis of his right to perform acts of government, namely the confidence of Parliament, is perfectly true; but what is there detrimental to the interests of the state in that?

P.M. vs. Parliament

Let us put it in yet another way. Our contention is that a Parliament, and particularly a Parliament which has received its mandate from the electors at a fairly recent date, is entitled to remain in existence, and to function under the leadership of a new Prime Minister and with a new Government, even though it has decided not to support the Prime Minister and the Government who were in power when it came into being. It can obviously be maintained in that right only by the action of the Crown in refusing to accept the original Prime Minister's advice to dissolve. The position of the *Free Press* is that the Prime Minister who happens to be in office has an absolute right to have Parliament dissolved, even though he may have ceased to enjoy that support of Parliament which was an absolute condition for his becoming Prime Minister. The question is not really one of the Governor General at all; it is one of the power of Parliament as against the power of the Prime Minister, and in these days of the rapidly increasing power of the executive authority it seems as if the power of Parliament might be worth upholding.

All that the Governor General can do in this situation, all that the King in his own person can do in Great Britain, is to enable another Prime Minister than the original one to carry on the government of the country for the remainder of the prescribed life of Parliament or some portion of it, *if (and so long as) that new Prime Minister can secure the support of Parliament.* On the other side of the matter, this means that the Governor General or the King can prevent the original Prime Minister from appealing to the country from the verdict of Parliament which has rendered it necessary for him either to advise dissolution or resign. On this other side of the matter, the *Free Press* case (and it is on this side that it has its best appearance) is that an appeal to the country is always proper and should never be interfered with. But even that apparently harmless statement needs qualification.

Disciplinary Instrument

For the point is that the absolute power to compel a dissolution—which is what is claimed for the P.M. by the *Free Press*—is in many circumstances the most powerful disciplinary instrument for the control of Parliament that the Prime Minister has at his disposal. In a two-party system the necessity for exerting any considerable measure of coercion over Parliament seldom arises. But Parliament ought to be capable of working—and will certainly need to be capable of working in the very near future—as effectively with a three-party system as with a two-party; and in a three-party Parliament the ability to threaten dissolution is a most potent weapon in the hands of the Prime Minister (whose occupancy of that office is at the beginning of the Parliament a purely accidental result of the fact that he occupied it in the preceding Parliament) for inducing the third party to support him rather than the leader of the second party. If the third party, or the "independents", in a recently elected Parliament decide that they wish to support the leader of the Opposition rather than the existing Prime Minister, does it seem unreasonable that they should be permitted to do so without being compelled to undergo another general election?

Mr. King, it must be added, did not in 1926 go to anything like the length to which the *Free Press* is now proceeding. In his election statement after the dissolution granted to Mr. Meighen, he stated in these terms the grounds on which he had advised that a dissolution be granted to himself rather than that Mr. Meighen be called on to form a Government: "As to which political party had a right to govern, that was a matter which, as I had pointed out after the last general elections, it was for Parliament to decide, if Parliament were in a position to do so; . . . when Parliament ceased to be in a position to make a satisfactory decision as to which party should govern, it was then for the people to decide." This is a perfectly correct statement, and is not incompatible with any of the main argument for which the *Free Press* is so furiously berating Mr. Forsey. But it conceals an assumption which was the real ground of the difference between Lord Byng and Mr. King—the assumption that the Prime Minister is the sole person to decide whether Parliament has "ceased to be in a position to make a satisfactory decision as to which party should govern." Mr. King believed on June 29, 1926, that Parliament had so ceased. Mr. Meighen believed otherwise, and Lord Byng thought that Parliament was entitled to have another chance "to make a satisfactory decision"; in other words that Parliament itself must show that it was incapable of making such a decision, before it would be right to dissolve it. Why this opinion should bring such a vehement condemnation on Lord Byng, on Mr. Forsey, and on everybody else who believes with Mr. King that Parliament should be allowed to decide "which party should govern" so long as it is "in a position to do so", it is very hard to understand.

CANADA HELPS BLITZ VICTIMS RE-BUILD

Canadian-made Masonite Now Used To Rehabilitate Britain's Bombed Areas

Ottawa, June 10 —Hopes of happier days to come buoyed up the spirits of gallant folks like Jack and Mary T.—during the darkest days of the blitz. Now the brightest of their hopes are being realized with the first active steps toward reconstruction of Britain's bombed areas.

One House in Five Damaged

One house out of every five in Great Britain has been damaged; almost five hundred hospitals, countless churches and schools have suffered. A colossal amount of property has been wholly destroyed or badly damaged. To alleviate this devastation, local authorities throughout the British Isles have received Government funds to make repairs wherever possible. Consequently, the job of re-building was and still is an enormous task. There's a pressing need for the simplest articles of household furniture, articles which provide a bare minimum of comfort such as tables, chairs and cupboards.

Speedy Construction Urged

In this speedy construction of furnishings so urgently needed, strong, durable, easy-to-handle materials like Masonite have come into their own. Masonite has over five hundred wartime uses. It has helped to build and furnish hundreds of snug temporary homes. It has convincingly proven its right to the title "The Wonder Wood of a Thousand Uses," especially in the making of wartime furniture, housing equipment of all kinds, and in fitting out temporary shelters.

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Masonite is used extensively for building ambulances and equipping hospital trains. It makes strong tile-smooth walls and partitions that are easy to keep spotless. On these trains it also finds use in a dozen different ways—for medicine, utility, bathroom, linen, storage and sink cabinets.

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It's easy to understand, in view of these pressing wartime needs, why Masonite is no longer available for civilian use in Canada. But when Masonite has "done its bit" over there, it will be available once again and popular as ever with the Canadian public.

THE WOOD OF A THOUSAND USES

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THE HITLER WAR

The Battle of Italy Begins

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

NO ONE questions that we are going to take Sicily and Sardinia, and need these to control the Central Mediterranean. But it is often said that, after that, instead of invading Italy we should proceed with a Balkan campaign, or a move into Southern France.

Conquest of Italy, it is rightly said, would open no doors to Germany. One of the greatest barriers in the world, the Alps, would still stand across our path. Another argument, in which there is a good deal of truth, is that Italy is only deadweight on Germany's hands now, and why should we take over this burden?

Nevertheless, I think that our grand strategy has been directed since last November towards the elimination of Italy, and that this is closely connected with the renunciation for the present of large-scale action against Japan. A benefit, often overlooked, from the elimination of Italy, would be the freeing of substantial British naval forces for the Far East.

Italy and Burma

The Italian Navy may not have proven a very formidable fighting force. But as long as it is in being we have to give naval cover to all our operations in the Mediterranean. When it has been eliminated, we can send many warships to support a new Burma campaign, which geography requires be made from the sea, through Rangoon, and up-country from there, and not across the "washboard" from the Indian border.

There are other important gains to be made by knocking Italy right out of the war, instead of leaving her in a state of suspended animation. There is the psychological effect of breaking the Axis alliance, which would have a profound influence in the Balkans, preparing the way for our campaign there.

More substantial preparation, in the military sphere, could be achieved by bombing attacks from bases in the heel of Italy, only 225 miles from the vital supply railway to Salonika and Athens, 350 miles from the Danube, with its strings of barges carrying the produce of all south-eastern Europe up to Germany, and 500 miles from Ploesti, Roumanian oil refining centre. And with entry to the Adriatic our fleet could run arms and supplies in to Mihailovitch's guerrillas for closer-range attacks on German communications, while we mounted an offensive here, high up on the German Balkan flank.

The conquest of Italy would also mean the withdrawal or collapse of the estimated 25-30 Italian divisions at present bearing the main weight of the occupation of Yugoslavia and Greece, loading all this on to the Germans. The latter would, meanwhile, have felt the weight of our big bombers on their one important industrial region as yet untouched: Upper Silesia. One might include with this the nearby Polish Silesian industries and the famous Czech steel works of Witkovice, at Moravska Ostrava. In Northern Italy our bombers would be only 500 miles from this attractive target, which is beyond practicable range from British or Russian bases.

But perhaps the Germans might try to hold Northern Italy at the line of the Appenines, to forestall these bombing attacks and keep us out of the upper Adriatic? This is a rugged barrier, as I know from having bicycled over it twice. Behind it a lateral railway extends the whole distance from Turin to Ancona, on the Adriatic. Feeding this lateral railway is a dense network of electrified railways criss-crossing the valley of the Po. Connecting with the German supply centres are two lines running down from Vienna, and two others crossing the narrow part of Austria from Germany. Then there are the two lines through the Swiss tunnels, Simplon and Gotthard, which could be used for coal and like transport, but probably not for arms.

The possibility that the Germans might try to stand on the Appenines is not to be disregarded. Yet it would require a sizeable army to hold the front and, once Italian civilian authority had collapsed, to guard the lines of communication and garrison the towns and cities. This would impose much extra strain on Germany, and imposing strain on Germany is necessary if we are to draw the maximum benefit from our bombing offensive.

Bombing a Germany which is carrying on no active military ventures is like hacking at a thick hawser which is lying slack. You have to cut it strand by strand, down to the last one, before it is broken. But everyone knows that if you cut one-third or half the way through a hawser which is under strain, serving say as a towline, the rest will break by itself. That is the basis for the calculation that destruction of 35-40 per cent of German war industry will bring about her collapse.

The British Minister For Economic Warfare announced last week that we have cut German production by 15-20 per cent from 1942, which means probably somewhat more than that from the level of 1940-41, and carries us halfway to our goal. It took 100,000 tons of bombs and three years' time to achieve this. But as Air Marshal Harris has said, the second 100,000 tons will be delivered much more quickly. The delivery capacity of the British and American heavy bombing force will in fact shortly reach 20,000 tons a month.

On the whole it seems unlikely that the Germans will choose to defend even Northern Italy strongly. Air power may once again prove the limiting factor in their dispositions. Holding off the growing challenge of three great air powers in the east and west, they cannot fight on a large scale in the south as well. And the rule of this game is that if you can't play in a big way, it is better to stay out.

Guelph-Ghibelline Again

Certainly it is to be hoped that we won't have to fight through the beautiful and historic cities of Central Italy, and that before we get that far the Italian people will have heeded our warnings and appeals to get out of the war. The one made in a press conference recently by President Roosevelt is being broadcast to Italy through the Algiers Radio, and doubtless leaflets are frequently dropped by our raiding planes.

The growing sentiment of the nation for peace is revealed by the tone of Fascist press and radio propaganda, trying to stir the people to one final effort, and denouncing the spreading spirit of "neo-Guelphism". The significance of this term is that in the days of the Guelph-Ghibelline feud the Guelphs supported the popes and the Ghibellines the Germanic Empire. The *Regima Fascista* rails at the neo-Guelphists in its latest issue for "their intellectual assumption that a racial policy, collaboration with Germany, and the will to fight for the satisfaction of national ambition . . . is a betrayal of the Italian tradition." The case could hardly be put more clearly.

The latest activity in the "Ghibelline" camp was a bold attempt last week by extremist elements dominating the Fascist Party Directorate, led by the Secretary, Scorza, to take over virtual control of Italian affairs from the enervated hands of the Duce and his Cabinet. For several days Scorza issued decrees right and left, calling for "union behind the Party" and declaring that the Blackshirt Militia would fight to the last, which seemed to imply that there was some doubt about the regular army.

Last Sunday Mussolini struck back, holding a cabinet session from which Scorza was excluded. Very little is known about what transpired, but one may readily guess at the questions raised at every Italian cabinet meeting these days. How much help will the Germans give us if we fight on? What is the use of doing that, anyway, and having the whole country laid in ruins, since there is no more hope of final victory for the Axis? What terms would the Allies give us if we quit now? What would happen to ourselves?

It ought to be possible for us to give answers to those questions which would materially hasten the end of the Italian campaign, and hence the end of the war, without compromising our victory. Italy has already been punished for her folly and for the treachery and blind ambition of the leaders whom she permitted to take hold of the country, in a way that she will never forget. She is decidedly reclaimable material for the new European order, and the treatment needed for her should not be confused with that needed for the utterly different German mentality. Here is a challenge to our statesmanship, quite as much as to our military power.

The latter, massed in the Tunisian tip and at Malta, must soon be ready for the great blow, which the pattern of our bombing indicates more and more will fall first on Sicily. Our heavy bombers have lately been concentrating on cutting the island's train ferry link with the mainland across the narrow Straits of Messina, and the sea supply route through Naples.

There may be a diversionary attack against Sardinia launched at the same time to confuse the enemy. From the ports and aerodromes in the Tunisian tip we can throw our attack equally well against Sicily or Sardinia, and the Italians couldn't know which until the last minute.

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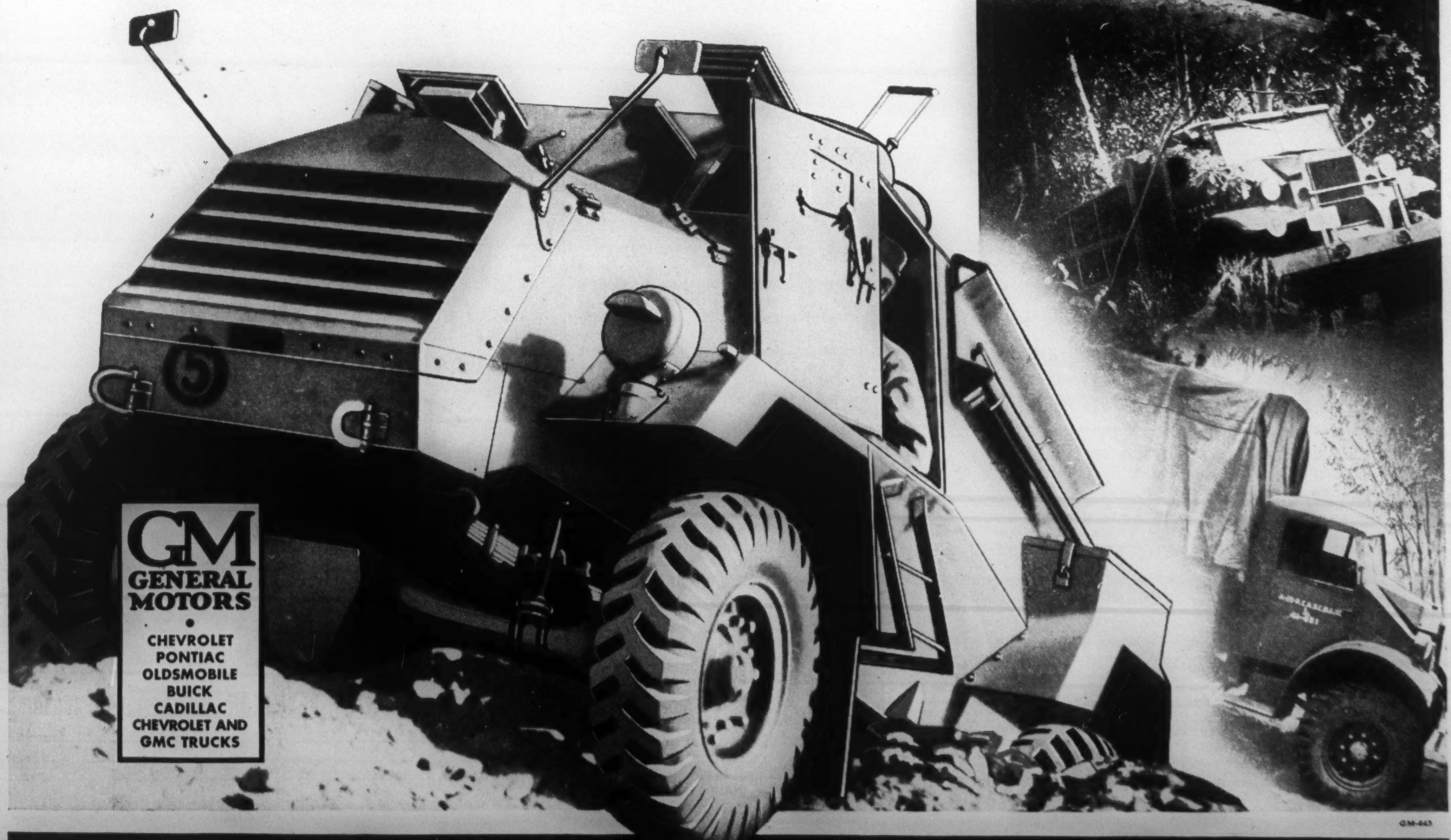

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"Victory is Our Business"

The Canadian Place in Americanism

BY MARIO C. HARRINGTON

The author of this article is a Cuban, who has made a profound and extensive study of common characteristics and important differences of the peoples of this hemisphere. He finds it regrettable that Canada "as yet has no place in American affairs apart from her proximity to the United States." And he makes out a powerful case for the existence and value of an "Americanism" that relates to both the continents and all the islands of the hemisphere.

Mr. Harrington is the son of the Consul General for Cuba in Ottawa; his mother was born in England. He is now private secretary to the Chilean Minister to Canada. In spite of his youth he has a brilliant educational record acquired at Rotterdam, Paris, the Hague, Hamburg, Havana and Ottawa, and he speaks and writes German, English, French, Spanish and Dutch.

SINCE coming to Canada, I, as a so-called Latin American, have been perplexed and amazed at a new part of the world opened to me; perplexed at how little I had known of your country, and how little you know of us; and amazed at the adolescent exuberance of a young nation that as yet has no place in American affairs, apart from her proximity to the United States. One of the problems of this generation of Canadians must be finding Canada's place in a world where she is called to great responsibility, and we Latin Americans share with you a growing concern for the relations of Canada with the rest of the continent. This can only be accomplished by knowing each other better, and that is one purpose of this article.

The majority of Canadians when referring to America make a mental division: on one side they place North America, which they consider preponderantly Anglo-Saxon (the truth of which I contest); and on the other they place South or rather Latin America. Although I do not advocate a change in name, as the one in use is too firmly entrenched, I still should like to emphasize the host of factors which combine to make what is comprised in the term "Latin". A clear understanding of these factors will help you to understand your neighbors of this continent of America better. We must not forget that the earth is the most binding element of a nation or people, and that sooner or later, as more generations are born on the same plot of land, we acquire affection for it, we are tied to it. This, coupled with sentimental reasons, is the essence of patriotism.

First of all, let us glance at those different influences which have helped shape Latin America; and secondly, let us investigate the fundamental factors of Americanism. This is not an easy matter, many have tried to do so and have failed. Even today there is no universally accepted definition of an "American", although by "American" I shall mean anyone from Hudson's Bay clear down to Patagonia.

As I have said, the majority of people speak of the two Americas as if they were an axiomatic truth. However, if we are going to differentiate the two Americas, why stop at two? There are many more, such as an Anglo-Saxon, a Spanish, a Portuguese, a French, an Indian, and a Negro America, without counting the hybrid Americas. Besides, the term Spanish America stands in conflict with Indo-America. Latin America as a designation for those countries south of the Rio Grande is clearly not adequate, for in the United States the descendents of French, Italian, Portguese, and Spanish immigrants are "Latins" and not Anglo-Saxons. The same is true for Canada; and we must not forget that the French element here is a preponderant factor from the political as well as from the racial point of view. Thus we see why this complexity leads us to use the term Pan-American and also Inter-American.

East and West

Moreover, I should like to add a new division to all these theoretical ones. Acriniegas, the brilliant Colombian historian and essayist, contends that there is a Pacific America and an Atlantic America. He says of the Atlantic Americans: "The Atlantic is for them a pool, an English Channel, a strait, which each day becomes easier to cross." And for this reason "the Argentine, like the Brazilian, the Cuban, the Uruguayan, or the New Yorker, looks more readily to Europe than to what is behind him: Western America." Here in Canada you already know the great rift in opinion is between two sections of the Anglo-Saxon element, which should otherwise be most closely united.

What then, is this Western America? It is a people turned toward itself. The circumstance of facing a sea as vast as the Pacific, while behind lie the Rockies or the Andes shutting them off from their neighbors, and the impossibility of relations with distant Asia, have caused a new cultural formation that has not yet reached maturity. Cities like La Paz, Bogota, Lima, had to look to themselves; that is to say, they were more essentially colonial, more Hispanic in tradition, than the cities facing the Atlantic like Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Havana, New York, or Montreal, which became more cosmopolitan. It is well to realize that New York differs from California with its old Spanish-colonial tradition much as it differs from the Pacific Latin-American ports. The Californian way of life is quite different from the Bostonian or the Middle-Western; in Canada, Montreal and Toronto are poles apart from Vancouver and leisurely Victoria. Perhaps this was because the Andes, the Central-American Cordillera, and the Rockies were all seats of high native culture.

Not Basically Latin

Let us further analyze the contention that the Latin-American republics are fundamentally Latin. Of the total population of 125,000,000 inhabitants, only some 25,000,000 are white. Predominantly white are five republics only: Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Cuba, and Costa Rica. Haiti is completely Negro, Santo Domingo is mulatto; from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the population of Paraguay, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Nicaragua are of pure Indian blood; Honduras, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and El Salvador are from fifty to seventy-five per cent mestizo.

Another distinguished author, this time a Peruvian, Luis Alberto Sanchez, even denies there is a Spanish, Catholic, or Latin tradition in our America. He says: "One of the most common errors made in the United States in estimating our spiritual and cultural background is to confuse the Hispanic with the colonial, and the colonial with the South American. This line of thought will lead us to another amazing conclusion: that one can hardly speak of a unified Spanish tradition because in the Spain of the colonial period a struggle was going on between various conflicting elements: Arabs, Goths, Latins. An attempt has also been made, under the shade of a supposedly Hispanic tradition, to identify Latin America with the orthodox Catholic tradition; but while our countries are basically Catholic, especially in form, we must not forget that our religious belief includes factors at variance with orthodoxy, and it is precisely from these that the tradition of our independence stems.

"Our liberators were free thinkers, liberals, and many of them heterodox. Neither Bolivar, nor San Martin, nor O'Higgins were fervent

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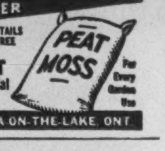

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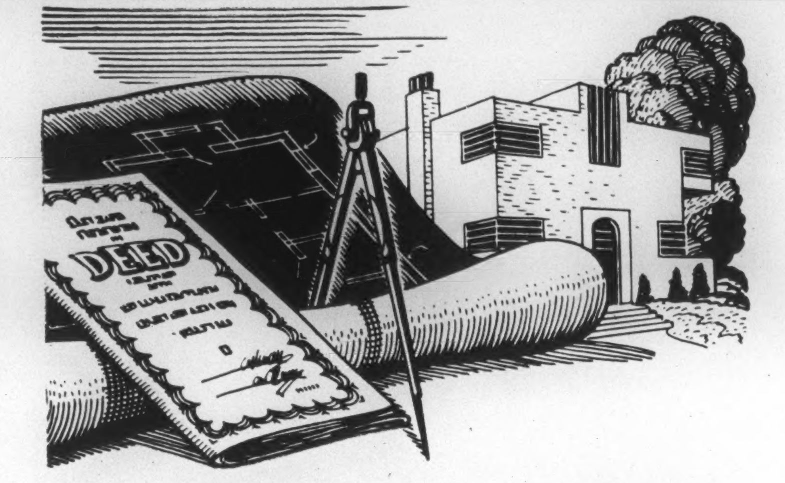

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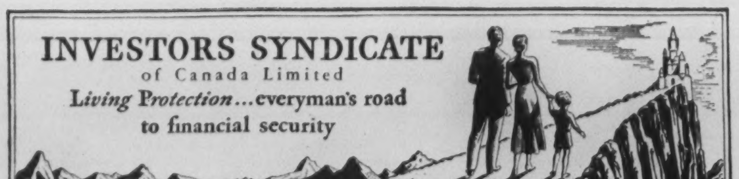

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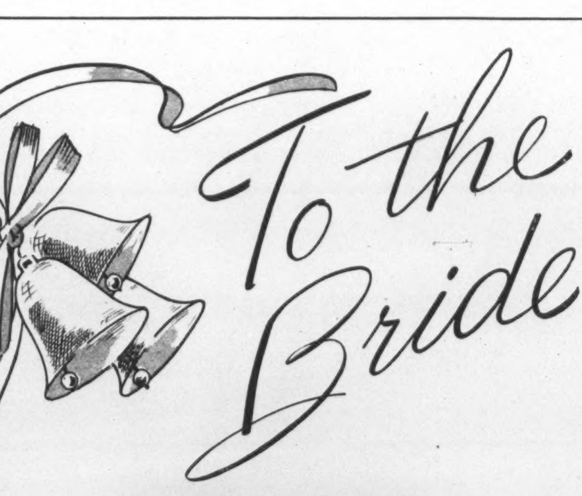

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Catholics; rather they were Masons, like Miranda, their precursor. Later among the greatest intellectual leaders who gave a character to our culture, neither Gonzalez Prada, nor Montalvo, nor Lastarria, nor Bilbao shone particularly for their orthodoxy. They were freethinkers like Sarmiento. We have a free thinking tradition inspired by Voltaire and during the nineteenth century by Renan. Whence therefore originated the claim of an orthodox tradition in South America? And when I say South America, I include Mexico and Central America in the term, since the natural boundary between the two Americas is the Rio Grande. As far as I know, neither the Negroes nor the Indians came from Rome, so that the supposedly Latin tradition is another of the many fictions or one-sided interpretations utilized to smuggle in intellectual contraband."

I might also add that the flag of my own country, Cuba, and the coat of arms of many a republic of Latin America are of free-masonic design.

Reaction at Work

Latin America is really a French creation, because France sought to establish a lasting link between South America and herself. Her genius was the guiding spirit of Latin America, and Paris the second capital of each nation. During the colonial period, Latin America was closed to all but the intellectual sway of Spain and Portugal. Independence came and we were eager to throw off our old ties, but in so doing we remained without any at all, for we had not yet created a new culture. In fact, our culture is still in a formative stage.

You can thus understand why Hispanicism as preached by Franco has received a cold reception in intellectual circles in Latin America. The acceptance of that theory, which is clearly indicated by its name, would mean a denial of the sacrifices and the blood spilled by our forbears in securing freedom from the yoke of Spain, the cruel conquistador and destroyer of what was genuinely American. These are the evil forces of reaction at work, trying to undermine our heritage of freedom; to combat them, we look to you Canadians to help us.

This is why we want you, after all. We must all realize that America is a continent, so that a feeling of unity and kinship will spread more and more. By comparison Asia, Africa, Europe, Oceania, are but geographical fictions. But our continent is free on all sides, and it must be free in spirit too.

Many centuries before the Conquest, the Mayas and Aztecs had built flourishing empires comparable in culture with those of Asia and Egypt. Just as important, to the South in what is now Peru, the Inca Empire flourished, the most purely socialistic community that the world has ever known. Teotihuacan, Tenochtitlan, Chitchen Itza, Machu Pichu, Cuzco are the names of their great capitals, as large as any of the the same period in Europe.

Our Common Ties

We can now see the complexities which integrate our America: Latin, Gothic or Germanic, Arab, Moorish, Hebraic, Amerindian, Negro, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic. Out of these a definite culture may be born one day, which we hope will not be exclusive but inclusive. On this basis let us try to perceive what are the fundamental factors of Americanism.

Liberty is the first of these: it is the integral part of American life, or it is the aspiration of all Americans who still do not enjoy it. There are many kinds of liberty: Canadians prefer to call it freedom; and even Nazi Germany preaches it, though it is liberty for the State and not for the individual. Since its discovery, America has been the haven for oppressed people from many lands; by the thousands they left their homelands to come here and live as they wanted and wherever they wished.

The accompanying factor of this migration was the awakening of the masses, and that is why only in America did true democracy come to life, the democracy which became henceforth the inseparable twin of liberty. America is the continent of the people. Europe had too many social disputes and different castes; its leaders were mostly materialistic and had lost faith in humanity. Not so the simple laborer who left his home to build a new one in the new world: in his heart was an ideal. He had faith in his environment and in what America could do for him.

This faith is one of the great and noble essentials of Americanism, and the third factor in our analysis. It is faith in the betterment of life, confidence that conditions can be improved by man himself as he works along day by day. Being simple, the immigrant had no notions about forming a Utopia; he was practical, he was simple, he lived from day to day building his own small free world. It is no wonder that this attitude culminated in pragmatism, the first genuinely American philosophy.

However, our search for the fundamental factors of Americanism has revealed only three bases so far: Liberty, democracy, faith. Another which is just as important is still to be mentioned: our America with its open arms and open doors knew almost no racial distinctions. Its *leitmotiv* was "universality". What a redundant answer to all the theories of Nazism, with their claims of racial superiority. Today, our culture is universal, all-embracing; it is real, human. We despise conventionality and superficiality. We have not lost contact with life, we enjoy it much more. For the first time in history, the meek of all races have a voice. Universal tolerance is an American principle.

Finally, the last factor of Americanism is justice. I do not claim that it prevails everywhere, for we know too well how much has still to be achieved in this field. But when people criticize democracy and point to all its faults, let us remember that it has existed here for only 150 years at the most, and in the majority of nations for an even shorter time. Democracy has not achieved all her ideals, she has not reached her goal. She is still in the process of evolution, still has to grow and develop into a mature unity. When that day comes, then America will present to the world the greatest civilization mankind can ever hope to see. What place will Canada have in it, and will it be the creative, vigorous role that the rest of America is hoping for?

The Chinese thought of it first!

THOUSANDS of years ago, the Chinese used a form of gunpowder—a flaming chemical of defence dumped over battlements upon an invading enemy.

And from this age-old beginning has evolved *smokeless* powder made from high-proof alcohol. Like the airplane, it has done much to further the progress of mankind—but in evil hands it has meant tyranny and enslavement.

As the tempo of this war for liberty increases and our armed forces in all parts of the world swing to the offensive, more smokeless powder for our shells, bombs, depth charges and torpedoes is a vital necessity.

And because we have vast fields of grain and the facilities to convert them into high-proof alcohol, the United Nations shall have an overwhelming superiority of fire-power to pulverize the enemy into unconditional surrender.

Thus, China's primitive powder of defence has finally developed into the weapon to drive tyranny forever from this earth. In a way, it is the hand of ancient China reaching out in defence of free men everywhere.

Alcohol for War is also used in the manufacture of Synthetic Rubber, Drugs and Medicines, Photographic Film, Lacquers and Varnishes, Drawing Inks, Compasses and other Navigation Instruments, Plastics, Shatterproof Glass and many other products. Every Seagram plant in Canada and the United States is engaged 100% in the production of high-proof Alcohol for War.

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

Syria and Lebanon are likely to have a wider importance than they have enjoyed in the past. The immediate interest is strategic, Syria being the parade-ground of the British Ninth Army, which was formerly believed to be a reserve against a German drive through Turkey and now is regarded as an eastern spear-head for the invasion of Europe.

Of longer-term significance are the facts that the oil-delivery pipeline from Irak comes this way and the airlines to the Far East will touch Damascus.

Syria, Home of Britain's Ninth Army

BY H. L. WINTON

WAR is not generally accepted as carrying much that is beneficial in its wake. Yet it has displayed a recent tendency to discover unrealized possibilities of creation in the most unexpected and neglected parts of the globe. At the beginning of the 1914 outbreak Palestine was to the many a somewhat fabulous land, mainly of interest by reason of its historic associations but very little affected by the amenities of civilized life as expressed by trade, commerce, and all the arts which go to the making of a prosperous land. Maybe sand was the dominating recollection of the troops who wandered over it during the years when we were disputing its possession with the Turk.

But those years saw new ideas carried to its remotest parts. Railways and roads crossed the deserts. Even the most untutored of its native population tasted the benefits of civilized conditions. Some of the changes thus encouraged were startling. It was not long after the war ended that motor coaches were racing along the winding way that leads from the Holy City to the Jordan, and road houses were decorating places once solely associated with Biblical interest. On the coast the great city of Tel-Aviv sprang up in what was once a sandy waste. The soldier who had plodded across Palestine in the war days would have experienced many surprises had he visited it in later years.

In this war Palestine is not so much in the picture as its neighbor Syria. Syria was, of course, not unaffected by the last war; but it is an interesting reflection just how much it will be affected by this one. With its pipelines from the far-off oil fields of Irak, it must occupy an important place in modern consideration. It also lies on a route to the East which, in the new world of air travel, will not lessen its importance in the scheme of things. Yet the average person knows very little about the country which has for some time now been the parade ground of Britain's Ninth Army. Taking in Lebanon, it is about the same size as England and Wales. There is a good deal of desert about it, and it has a decidedly mixed climate; as mixed almost as the people who inhabit it. The Lebanon and Jebel mountains range north and south cutting the coastal area from the country inland. Thus one experiences a moderate temperature and moderate rainfall along the coastal plain, while at places like Aleppo and Damascus, which are enclosed against the cooling winds of the Mediterranean, the heat can be intense.

Up in the mountains the rainfall often exceeds forty inches; in winter frost and snow are experienced. East of the ranges runs the central rift valley, in some parts more fertile than in others. Beyond the valley lies the steppe country which merges into desert plateau. Here have grown, on fertile oases, some of the larger towns such as Aleppo and Damascus. Dry winds from the interior steppes are one of the plagues of early summer. From the desert are swept vast quantities of sand which often affect the vegetation of the coastal areas disastrously. Although Syria and Lebanon are almost wholly agricultural, crops are raised on only about ten per cent of the total area. The general climatic condition can be blamed partly for that as it is not possible to cultivate largely without irrigation from rivers and streams.

A Commercial Future?

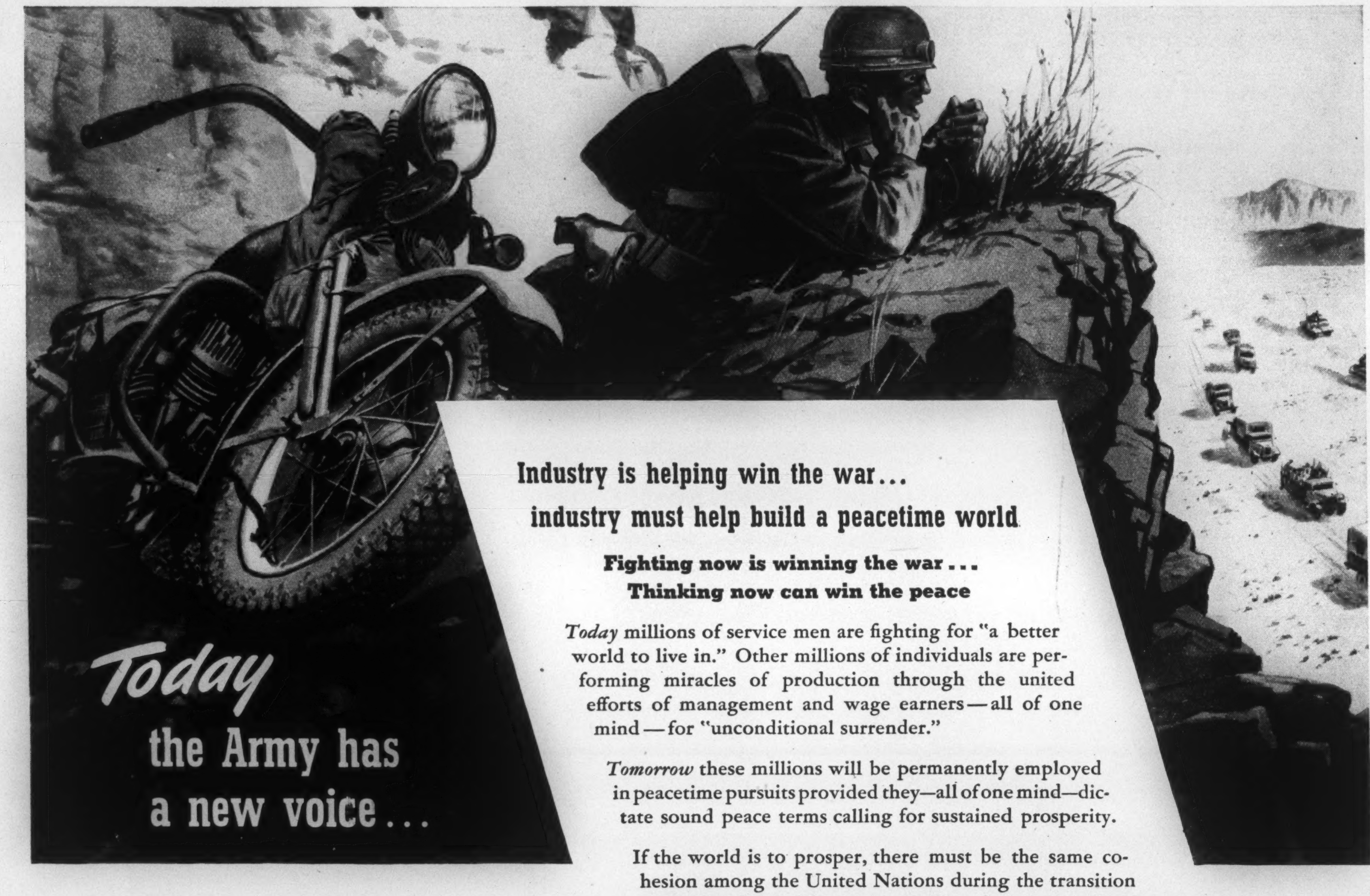
Yet the chief products may be a little surprising to the uninitiated. They comprise rice, oats, maize, barley, wheat, potatoes, the last grown chiefly in Lebanon and in the Damascus and Aleppo districts. Grapes, citrus, and other fruits are, of course, a feature, with olive oil. But tobacco, cotton, and silk are also under production. As far as minerals are concerned, iron ore has been worked; there is a lignite mine in the south of Lebanon, and indications of petroleum in the eastern land bordering Irak. There are also traces of phosphates, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, chrome and gypsum.

Industry, however, has never been developed on a large scale although it showed signs of increasing vigor just before the war. But the growth of road, rail and air communication may open a great future for these ancient and romantic lands. Certainly a great commercial future would not be altogether out of keeping with its ancient history, for it was from this part of the world that those hardy voyagers, the Phoenicians, infused with the commercial instinct, worked the shores of the Mediterranean and found their way to Britain with their goods. Round the known world of their day they carried the civilizing influence of fair trade. It will be just a little strange if war resurrects the instincts of that fabulous people and creates a commercial future in that corner of the globe where the arts of industry were cradled.

• •

Real Democracy

A young Cockney lad and a general were discussing the present situation. Said the boy: "My father says one bloomin' politician is a bigger bloody fool than another." "If that's how he felt," asked the general, "why did he volunteer before his time came to be conscripted?" "Oh," was the reply, "'e told me all abaht that before he went awiy. 'Son,' 'e said, 'we ain't fightin' this war for them swarmy 'ypocrites of politicians. We're fightin' it to keep the most important right an Englishman 'as—the right to be against the government'."—James Ronald.



Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world

Fighting now is winning the war...
Thinking now can win the peace

Today millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "unconditional surrender."

Tomorrow these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

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Job-Getting in Wartime is Itself a Big Job

BY JOHN DOE

Getting a factory job today is no longer a business of having a foreman tell you to hang up your hat. First you must make your way through a maze of war-bred company officials and government regulation at National Selective Service. The writer takes you on a personal tour.

SEVERAL months ago, having completed some work on which I had been engaged, I decided to see if I could be of use in a war factory.

There is a large war industry in my city and the head of this organization, whom we will call Mr. Jones, happens to be an acquaintance of mine so I called him and asked him if I might drop out to see him. He told me to come over the following day.

Arriving at the main entrance to the plant the security guards stationed there took an unflattering look at me and my somewhat ancient car and were obviously doubtful that I really had an appointment with the exalted Mr. Jones. However they permitted me to enter the hallowed grounds, enclosed by a high wire fence which was surmounted by barbed wire, and go to the visitors' room just inside the entrance.

The amiable young lady in charge quickly confirmed my appointment by calling Mr. Jones' secretary. I was then furnished with a visitor's pass and a charming guide to take me through the intricate passages leading to the holy of holies.

After a short and pleasant discussion with Mr. Jones it was resolved that I would probably be useful in Division X of the organization and so Mr. Brown, the director of this division, was called and asked if he would come up to Mr. Jones' office to see me. Of course Mr. Brown was at a meeting but would I kindly wait for him. Being a kindly person I waited—for two hours. By the time Mr. Brown arrived it was after 5 PM and he had just time to apologize for keeping me waiting and explain that he was to have met his wife at the hospital at a quarter to five and would I mind coming to the plant the following day to see him?

Next day I presented myself at the main entrance again and, after a suspicious scrutiny by the guards was permitted to go to the visitors' room. Another visitor's pass, another charming guide, another marathon through endless passages both elevated and subterranean and we arrived at Mr. Brown's office. After a short half-hour wait Mr. Brown appeared and we had a very pleasant discussion about where and how I might fit into Division X. It was finally decided that in view of my previous experience with the type of work being done in Department H of Division X that this would be the best place for me. So Mr. Brown called Mr. White who is supervisor of Department H. Mr. White was out.

The First Steps

Came the dawn and I was back again at the main gates and, after the now-accustomed song and dance routine with the guards, visitors' room, receptionist and guide, I had an interview with Mr. White who, after a searching enquiry into my past, decided that he could use my services to advantage in his department.

Up to this time, of course, I was not asking for a job but merely enquiring to see if my services might be of value to this organization. I had now reached the point where I found that they would and so I was in a position to ask for a job. However the National Selective Service require the possession of a permit from them before I could apply for employment. Mr. White instructed me to obtain this and made arrangements for me to see the Personnel Manager of the organization after I got it.

So off I went to the local office of the National Selective Service. Here I was greeted by an information clerk and stated my business. I was immediately referred to two other information clerks. From these two I received the information that I should apply to Room 5. This turned out to be quite a large room occupied at one end by about ten interviewers at individual desks and at the other by about thirty prospective interviewees. A suave young man glided up to me and asked me to take a seat until I was called. I waited.

When my turn came I was escorted over to the desk of one of the interviewers by the young man. This gentleman, with true Civil Service ardor, was turning over paper after paper on his desk. After an interval of several minutes of silence, broken by nothing but the penetrating aroma of Meloids, I asked him if these helped his throat. He looked up and was apparently surprised to see me sitting across from him and immediately offered to use another kind of throat lozenge if Meloids bothered me. He explained that he had two other kinds in his desk drawer. After a friendly five minute chat on the merits of different kinds of throat pastilles we got down to business.

Forms and Routine

A frighteningly large form was produced from a drawer in his desk and at the top of this he wrote my name and present address. He then requested my national registration certificate. This has on it the address where I was living at the time of national registration. Noticing this other address he asked me if I knew the Blanks who lived only a few doors away. I assured him that I had known them for many years and this furnished us with a common ground for another neighborly chat and an excellent excuse to defer the arduous task of completing the form.

After this pleasant interlude we reluctantly got back to work and he asked me for the release slip from my last employer. I explained that I did not possess one as my last employer was an American firm and therefore not subject to the regulations of National Selective Service and furthermore it was several months since I had left them and had been working for myself in the intervening time. This had him stymied. I offered to write out a release slip from myself to myself but he didn't think that this would do and went off to seek advice from a Higher Authority.

On the return of my interviewer he informed me that he had a "decision" on the non-existent release form and that everything was O.K. He then asked me for my unemployment insurance book. I had none. This was really a poser for the poor man and it was extremely hard to convince him that I had no unemployment book and never had had one.

After what we might call "quite a number of additional questions" the form was finally completed and he made out my permit.

All Over Again

Bright and early the next day I appeared again at the main gates of the plant and showed my permit to the guards and they directed me to the employment office. This office had an entrance from the "outside" —meaning outside the protective fencing around the plant—so I did not have to go through the visitors' room routine again. Entering the office I found about twenty hopeful applicants waiting for interviews. After a short wait of an hour or so I was called in to see the personnel manager. He asked me a few questions and then asked for my permit. I proudly handed it over.

It was the wrong kind.

The manager explained apologetically that the permit which had been given to me was absolutely useless as it was for a different purpose altogether. He then wrote a letter to the manager of the local National Selective Service and explained what had happened and requested a permit for me to seek employment at this plant as they could use my services. Armed with this I returned to the National Selective Service.

Arriving there I started all over again with the information clerks to whom I showed the letter. They assured me that I would be unable to see the manager personally as he "only sees important people" and they suggested that I see someone else. I finally managed to elicit from them the whereabouts of the manager's office and went there. Here I was greeted by a super-suave receptionist who approached me as if he were going to try to sell me a pair of shoes. In fact I could see him mentally figuring on my size.

However he merely asked me some polite questions about my business with the manager. He asked me to wait for a minute and, taking the worthless permit and the letter with him, went in to see the manager. At the end of about 45 minutes I was ushered into the Presence. Manifestly here was a preceptor in the black art of National Selective Service. After 20 minutes or so of cross-questioning in an atmosphere of deep suspicion (doubtlessly the manager was toying with the idea that I had forged the permit) he left me sitting there and went out of his office. In about fifteen minutes he returned and told me to go across the hall to room 20 and see Mr. Black who would fix me up with the right permit.

In Mr. Black's office I told him that I had been sent by the manager and understood that I was to receive a permit. Mr. Black started to look over my letter and the valueless permit but before he got very far another man came in to talk to him. During the ensuing conversation I learned more about automobile insurance for passenger cars than I had ever been able to understand before.

It Can Be Done

By the time this oral Odyssey was finished it was within a few minutes of closing time and of all of the traditional rites and heritages of the Civil Service none is so assiduously adhered to and meticulously observed as closing time. With a start Mr. Black realized the imminence of the deadline and curtly told me that there was some mistake and he was not the right man but he would take me to see him.

Across the hall again to another office where the occupant—obviously an enemy of Mr. Black's—was just putting on his coat and hat preparatory to leaving. Quick explanation from Mr. Black and his instantaneous disappearance. Giving me a venomous look the man in this office whipped a pad of permits from his desk and, without speaking or even sitting down, scribbled out a permit for me. Thrusting this at me he jumped into his rubbers and flashed out the door just as the clock struck five. Thank goodness he made it!

The following day I was accepted by the personnel manager at the plant. The simple routine of filling out what seemed to be several hundred forms including income tax, a contract with the company, pledges against salary for war savings stamps, the community chest fund, mutual benefit association, unemployment insurance, having my fingerprints and photograph taken and taking an oath not to reveal any secrets which I might learn in the course of my work, was mere child's play and I am now a full-fledged war worker.

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THE WINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

A Workers' Bonus System to Build Responsibility

BY L. CUMMINGS

We cannot get anywhere while labor and management are at war with one-another, each trying to get the most out of their common earnings. What we need is a joint effort to make these earnings as large as possible, by increased efficiency, and an agreed division of the results; a sharing of responsibility for the success of a business and in the rewards of success.

Mr. Cummings is a native of Ottawa, son of parents who represent two of the pioneer families of the Ottawa Valley. He served overseas with the Flying Corps in 1916. Since the war he has been a building manager and a contractor, and is now personnel expert for a large aircraft plant.

THE Ottawa Letter in SATURDAY NIGHT of May 15 makes interesting though serious reading. The main points as they occur in the article seem to me to be the following:

(1) Whatever the causes, the great majority of recent labor disturbances have taken place on the initiative of organized labor, and for the most part on that of the big international union organizations.

(2) These organizations submitted proposals which they hold to be necessary, not to prevent strikes (they want to retain the strike weapon war or no war) but to improve the labor situation from their standpoint.

(3) The significant aspects of the matter are quite clear. One of them is that the last thing the big labor organizations want is a friendly relationship between workers and employers.

(4) No matter how harmonious and peaceful and how satisfactory to the workers may be the relations between employees and employers they (the international unions) want all so-called company or independent unions outlawed and debarred from acting for their voluntary membership in compulsory collective bargaining.

(5) As was to have been expected, the C.M.A. took direct issue with practically all union proposals.

(6) The C.M.A. seemed especially disturbed by the raising of the question about a "living wage".

(7) The C.M.A. pointed to wages in government war plants as one of the most disturbing factors in labor unrest.

These points seem to paint the picture. The unions want control of labor for what is in it for those who run the unions.

The members of the C.M.A. want to maintain their present rights and privileges.

I have read carefully the brief of the C.M.A., and as one who, by training and instinct, would naturally favor their side I don't believe I have ever read a weaker document. It doesn't contain one single constructive thought or suggestion.

Promising the World

The unions are winning by promising the world with a fence around it. To say their claims are unlawful or impossible of accomplishment is stupid, because by political pressure or brute strength the unions are getting one claim after another authorized and thus can pin new laurels on their sullied brows.

What does the C.M.A. offer? Not one damned thing, just worries about earnings being based on a "living wage" basis. What nonsense! In spite of Mr. Ilsley's demands we all have to pay rent and buy grub and fuel. Wages must net enough to do this or workers can't live. It is quite useless to set wages on the old basis of what a man's time was worth. All the conditions have changed.

Here is a classic example of what is wrong with C.M.A. thinking. I had occasion to sit in the Personnel Manager's office of an old, well-organized large industrial plant recently. During an hour and a half the usual run of men came and went. One question was raised by the foreman and one of his senior men from a major department, which points to what I consider is the major weakness in our industrial life and the thinking of the C.M.A.

Evidently this department was asked to nominate two men to sit on a joint labor-management production council. The foreman and his man were willing and had named two of their ablest and most sensible men for the position. The two men had agreed to act. However, the subject had been talked over by the men in the shop with the result that the two nominees now refused to act.

The reason?

These old hands didn't trust the management. They said, in my hearing, that they knew they could improve production by 25 per cent, but also said quite bluntly that they believed that if they showed any such improvement it would only result in a cut in the piecework rates and therefore less earnings for them and more profit for the company.

So from this feeling on the part of staff, of a lack of common honesty and fair dealing on the part of the company, we get the following result:

(1) A dissatisfied staff.

(2) A higher than necessary cost for work done.

(3) A higher cost to consumer than necessary.

(4) A waste of machine hours, as equipment is not used efficiently.

All these affect us as consumers.

What does the company get? Nothing.

I suggest the cure for the above situation is the only worth-while answer to the labor racketeers.

I suggest the cause of the feeling demonstrated in the above incident springs from the insecurity and lack of a feeling of responsibility resulting from our modern methods of paying—piecework or hourly rates.

Until the staff of any plant feel they are a part of the whole organization, that the efficient carrying out of their individual jobs will contribute directly to the profitable operation of the business, and that they will participate directly and substantially in those profits, just so long can we expect them to seek such means as seem good to them to protect their interests. At present the staff feel no sense of responsibility whatever. They get so many cents per hour or so many cents per piece for doing a certain operation, and

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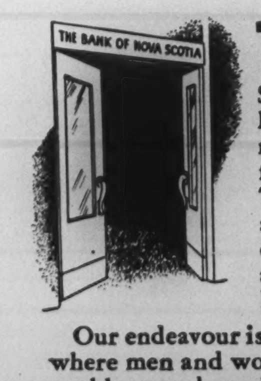
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what goes on outside their own little area holds no interest for them.

When the members of the C.M.A. wake up to the fact that their staffs are educated, able, willing, responsible Canadians and treat them as such, then, and not before, can they restore the fine spirit that existed between management and men in our grandfathers' day.

I suggest that much of the time and money spent on job analysis and time studies is just so much waste. After all, who is most likely to *really* know how the job can best be done other than the person who has been doing it constantly over a period of time? We have all seen the time study man fooled by a worker. In my opinion, everything it is hoped can be accomplished by these methods could be done overnight if the men doing the job were confident that some substantial part of the profit from more efficient operation would find its way to their individual and collective pay envelopes.

Broadly put, I suggest that after taking care of all proper costs and charges, including depreciation, taxes, etc. and a minimum dividend to shareholders for actual money invested in the business, all further surplus be divided equally between shareholders and staff. The distribution to the staff should be in the form of a monthly bonus, paid separately from regular pay and including a full explanation of how the bonus was calculated. The bonus should go to every individual on the payroll regardless of job or department. This brings the office and clerical staff into the picture and ties the production and overhead staff together; a most important matter. Mr. Ilsley would approve as it would result in lower costs and higher taxes.

The machinery for putting this plan into operation need not be elaborate or complicated. To restore confidence it would be essential that the employees hire and pay, with their own money, such accountants as they deem necessary to satisfy them that the company's system of accounting gave a true and honest picture of the business.

The sharing of responsibility for the success of the business and participafing in the rewards of this success is the only answer I know to the cock-and-bull utopia the unions offer.

Management only works successfully if there is the incentive of a profit. (Remember the uproar from business when it was suggested that the profits be limited to 5%?) The same forces work the same way when applied to any other group.

This is only one suggestion. It may not be the right one. But at least let us have done with this business of being wholly on the defensive in the debate with these unions. If management has nothing better to offer than is contained in the C.M.A. brief then they deserve to be beaten. I don't believe this is so but now is the time for action.

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CANADA OVERSEAS

Our Generals Face the Offensive

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

IT IS not in the tradition of a columnist to deplore criticism and to shield public servants from demands for detailed accounting which develop with health vigor out of our free institutions of press and parliament. Freedom to criticize is, after all, a pillar of democracy and certainly the lifeblood of column-writing.

But here we are on the eve of the great offensive—and our High Command, cocking an ear in the direction of the Canadian homeland for expressions of confidence and inspiration, hear only a continuation of the bitter debate about Dieppe and a threat from some quarters that every operation is going to be examined (by civilians) for evidence of ineptitude.

I submit this is shabby home front support for the offensive. Coming after the successful Victory Loan which was carried forward on the slogan Back the Attack, this (perhaps unwitting) campaign to prove our military leadership inadequate is a curious follow-up to the financial drive which has been trumpeted as evidence of Canada's confidence and determination.

For better or for worse, the generals now in command of our overseas army are wedded to the machinery of the offensive. I foresee no important changes between now and the desperate day. As a close observer of our army, I would seek no important changes. I have the fullest confidence in our High Command. This confidence may not be shared by certain elements in Canada, which is an unfortunate circumstance. But their criticism at this stage of the war is doing no good; it may well do considerable harm.

DIEPPE still seems to exercise the indignation of some Canadian speakers and writers. It is astounding to note the glib certainty with which these people refer to Dieppe as a disaster. The persons closest to it, even excluding those responsible for the operation, have put no such interpretation on Dieppe. The operation was in fact the preliminary skirmish of a battle—the battle of the bridgeheads—which at this date has not yet been fully or even partially engaged. I do not think anyone, including Lord Louis Mountbatten, is in a position yet to say whether it was a success or a failure. Too much depends on the application of the lessons learned to the larger task now looming. The information on which critics of Dieppe base their judgment is as foggy as their wisdom in flogging the subject during these last nine weary months.

At this moment it is more important to leave Dieppe to the assessment of post-war historians and to discuss the effect of this unending carping from Canada on the men who are saddled with responsibility for pending operations of our overseas army.

MODERN war is a science which our generals pursue without appetite. German and Japanese generals, by tradition and training, find glory, personal satisfaction and even beauty in the military science; their concern for the lives of their men is academic; nothing so squeamish as the bereaved deflects them from the tasks at hand.

It requires the sternest application of all their qualities of hardness and determination for our democratic military leaders to make effective war in competition with the Axis. No matter how urgent the objective, no matter how commonplace becomes violent death, generals reared in the democratic tradition are pursued by a mental hazard which does not obtain in their Axis counterparts. This is acknowledged; it is the logical consequence of the moral standards by which democracies live.

A man very high in the councils of the British Commonwealth told me in an off-the-record chat last autumn, "We will not begin to win this war until we have learned to accept casualties. This of all wars cannot be won cheaply." True, we are learning. It has been bitterly hard.

In the case of Canada this condition is peculiarly aggravated. We have a long tradition of peace, easily superior to that of Britain or the United States. Since Montcalm surrendered on the Plains of Abraham there is no record in Canadian history of territorial expansion by conquest. We fought (as a British colony) a defensive war in 1812 and we rounded out the 19th century with a few political skirmishes of no military consequence. Our nation was established on sweat, exploration and a neat combination of native pioneering and outside finance. Even Canada's fine military tradition born in the 1914-18 war lived only until the Armistice. Best proof of this is the fact that out of the outbreak of this war our army numbered about 5,000 or some such ridiculous figure.

We have now built up a superb army—and a High Command. Our generals are learned soldiers but they have no military tradition except what they themselves built up in the last war. At least one general and several brigadiers were too young to fight in the last war. Most are permanent force soldiers, sons of farmers, merchants, doctors. None has had the steel breeding of the military family. None likes war. All—thank Heaven—have character.

I do not mean to convey our generals are mollycoddles. They will do their duty as they see it—bravely, I know; wisely and shrewdly, I hope. They will not shrink from responsibility, nor will they husband lives, their own or others, when the occasion calls for sacrifice.

But they are not stiff-necked Junkers. They will get no exhilaration from the game of war. As they eventually must, they will give the order to attack with a vast sense of humility and personal concern. So far as it is within their power, they have made plans and preparations to the end that Canada may do its full duty at minimum cost in life and suffering.

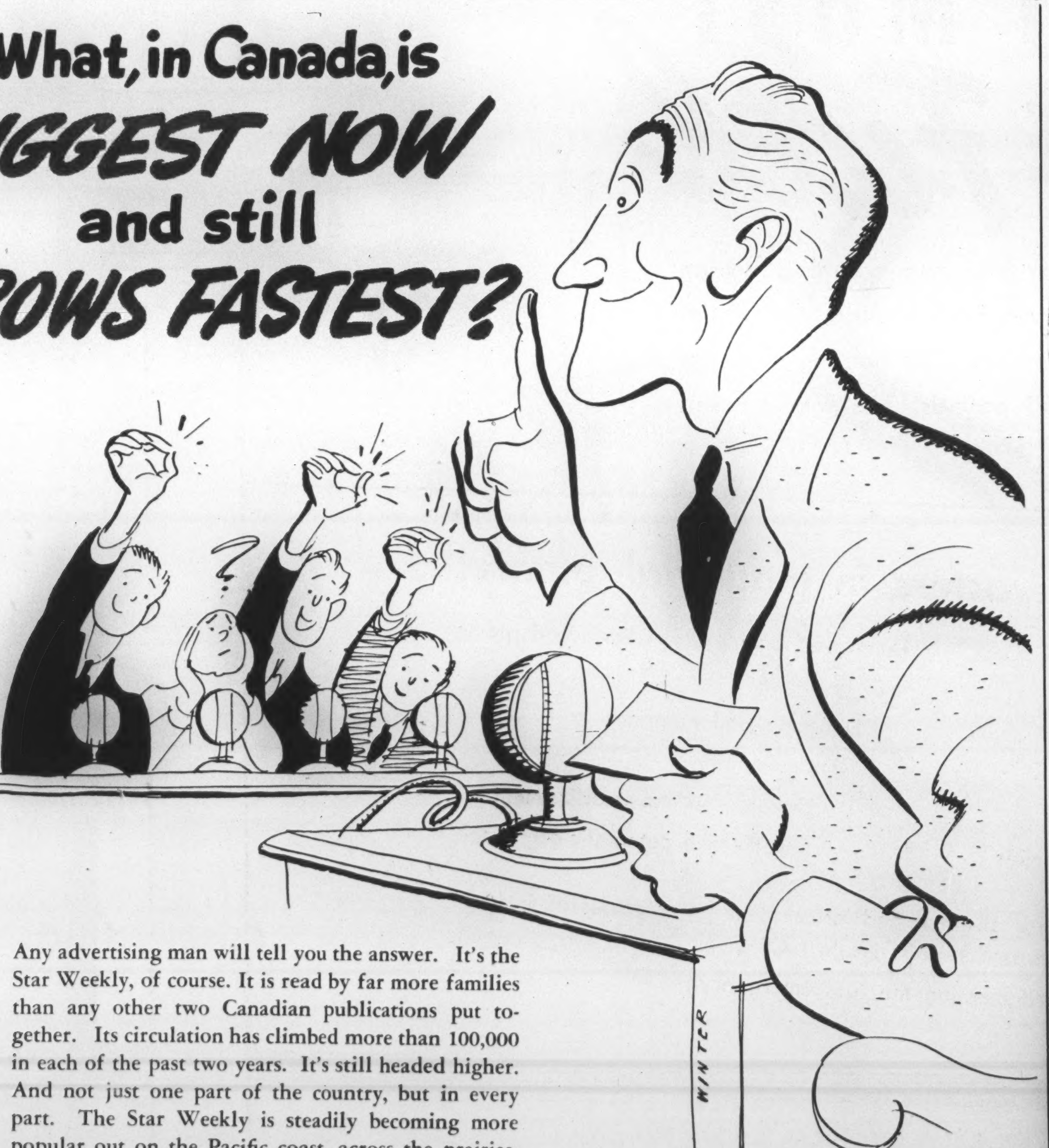
I have seen them at work and I have noted the approaching zero hour etch a deep record upon their faces. They do not need to be reminded they will be held responsible for success or failure, or that a parliamentary commission is going to hop on them the moment a battle is ended.

No battle was ever joined which carried a guarantee of victory. No amount of preparation and equipment has ever secured a decision in advance.

What our generals could use, believe me, is an expression of faith from a united Canada.

Nowadays "Sister Susie" isn't "sewing shirts for soldiers". She's in uniform herself. But English A.T.S. girls have been assigned to teaching soldiers how to mend and darn.

What, in Canada, is BIGGEST NOW and still GROWS FASTEST?



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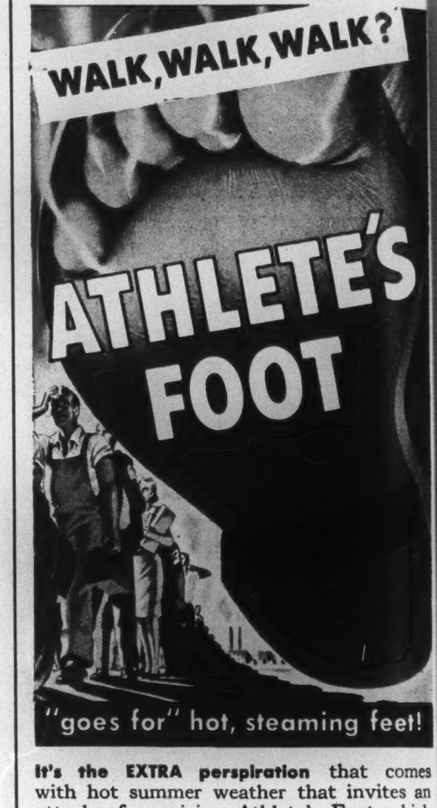
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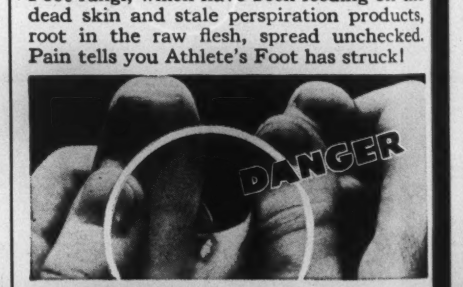

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3. **It dries the skin between the toes.**
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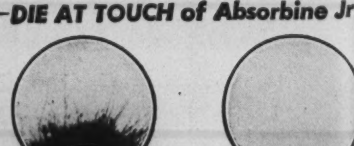

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Fungi dead
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What Canadians Are Doing to Build "The Road"

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

The impression is abroad in Canada that northern British Columbia and the Yukon are occupied territory, just as British territory is occupied by American forces in the West Indies for the purpose of hemispheric defence.

What Canadians are doing in this area on the Alaska Military Highway, and how the details of this American "occupation" work out, are worth noting while the work is still in full career. The smooth and full functioning of this highway will be a vital factor in the United Nations' Pacific strategy.

RIGHT from the start Canadians have regarded the Alaska Highway (the "Alcan" label has been dropped) as a great American enterprise. Anyone familiar with the seventeen hundred miles of road will agree it is very much that; there are great areas in northern British Columbia where the Canadian represents a minority element and has the feeling of an outsider. Local preponderance of Americans is the rule over hundreds of miles of The Road.

As the Canuck regards the flow of vehicles on this highway the impact on his consciousness of American motor transport is nothing short of staggering. Where in the world were all the ten-wheeled (tandem) trucks assembled or made? And whence the profusion of FWD's (four-wheeled drives) with their high-slung bodies and huge wheels sporting enormous tires? Apart altogether from the United States Army Transport of which it is not lawful to speak, the motorized equipment of the great American contracting corporations is an eyeful to anyone accustomed to ordinary peacetime traffic—on the Queen Elizabeth Highway, for example. The boys that built the Boulder Dam and a dozen other government-assisted works are here in their glory to make the rough places smooth.

Much Equipment Available

This is logical in the light of the present highway and civilian works situation on this continent. The building of new roads has reached an all-time low and the work of the road-builders has dropped to the point of necessary and essential maintenance on existing roads. This state of affairs meant that a great deal of road-building machinery was available when the Alaska Highway was proposed. A great deal of it had been used in the construction of Canadian aerodromes during the preceding two years; but the airfields and training stations for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan were almost completed which meant that a great deal of road-building machinery tied up in the construction of runways would be released. The allotment of three hundred miles of the work to Canadian contractors—a little short of the distance from Montréal to Toronto—was timed for the employment of freshly available equipment.

And the Canadian portion of the job was a much more difficult task than would be the building of a highway from Toronto to Montreal. The foothill character of the terrain made necessary earth removal of cuts and fills that would dwarf similar work on the Ontario frontier. And this three hundred miles of the Alaska Highway is Canadian in its execution only to a point. The administrative and engineering instrument is an American body known as the Public Roads Administration, the omnipresent PRA, the source of money, technical direction, equipment supply, and of all vital decisions affecting the road during the construction phase. This statement is conditioned, of course, by the directives of the Army for whose purpose the road is being built.

How Much Canadian?

The extent to which Canadians are involved in the construction activities of the Alaskan Highway enterprise has been a subject of discussion across the Dominion during the last twelve months. The question seems to be answered by the mileage allotment. But we are not participants to the extent indicated by the three hundred miles. The money for its construction comes through the PRA. The Canadian contractors are represented to the PRA for administrative purposes and for supply by the R. Melville Smith Company, but on the road the dealings of the PRA engineering and inspection staff are with the staffs of the contractors direct. Just as they build according to the plans and specifications of the American engineers, so the Canadians act on the orders and instructions of PRA personnel. It is not accurate to assume that Canadian participation is three-seventeenths of the whole; it is actually much less than this.

The relationship existing between the PRA and the United States Army is much the same as that which exists between the Civil Aviation Division of our Department of Transport and our Department of National Defence for Air in respect to the construction of aerodromes. When that Division completes a 'drome as the engineering instrument for the military department it is turned over to the R.C.A.F. who, through their Works and Buildings Branch, carry on with maintenance. Similarly, when sections of the Alaska Highway are completed they will be inspected by the U.S. Army engineers and, on approval, will be taken over by the Army. As each section is taken over it comes entirely under military jurisdiction.

Mechanical Convulsion

From one point of view the building of the highway to Alaska has precipitated a convulsion in Canadian life. In an area of our country so sparsely settled, the hum of mechanization is now never out of earshot. Anywhere from Dawson Creek to White Horse one can hear the exhaust of a Diesel or truck, supplemented frequently by that of aircraft. The ubiquitous U.S.A. uniform and the presence of colored troops in these northern latitudes provide a novelty that has not yet ceased to impress the minds of local people.

"What's that guy carrying a gun for?" remarked a Dawson Creek stenographer as she looked out at an army truck. It was full of colored troops, one of whom had a rifle slung over his shoulder. Probably they were guardhouse prisoners going out on a special working party.

"Don't you know?" answered her fair colleague. "If any of those soldiers make a break and run away, the fellow with the rifle will shoot them."

As simple as that!

We may have sent many men in the armed forces to deal with a world situation that has its genesis in Europe, but it is also a fact that Europe has sent strong forces to help build this highway. To study the payroll names in any construction camp is like reading a list of the delegates to a session of the League of Nations. Men from the countries of northern Europe seem to predominate when they are grouped with the Russians and Ukrainians, and it is surprising how few from the Balkans have been encountered. Many of the machinery operators and truck-drivers are from our West and are Canadian-born sons of European settlers who came here in the early part of this century or shortly after the Great War.

Expensive Construction

The Road is being built in haste and this type of construction is expensive. According to ordinary standards of peacetime construction only a fraction of both equipment and personnel would be necessary. The same urgency of time factor seems to be dynamic in this undertaking as was evident in Canada after the fall of France when we went all-out on airfield construction for the benefit of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. This Alaska job is unique in that it has exhibited the greatest concentration of mechanical power per ten miles of road construction ever to be used in North America. This is admitted by all experts who have been in touch with the greatest roadbuilding operations of the last ten years. The testimony to its importance in the judgment of Washington is the avalanche of men, money, and mechanized equipment that deluged northern British Columbia and the Yukon by which the miracle was wrought of uninterrupted transport of supplies to Alaska over a pioneer road exquisitely serviceable for all motor traffic. Six months before most of its seventeen hundred miles had been the domain of the forest primaeval.

The right flank of the American continental position must be impregnably strong. It must be equipped both for defence and attack. In the Pacific war the United States is the great base of the United Nations in the same sense as the British Isles form our vital base for the European war. In contrast with the other advanced bases of the U.S.A.—Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand—Alaska has a safe overland supply route in the new highway. Great advanced posts can be built on the left flank of the Japanese position with practically no losses written off in transit for either munitions or supplies. The smooth and full functioning of this military road during the Pacific war is a vital factor in the grand strategy of the United Nations. Canadians are helping the construction program in a modest way. But more than this, they are dedicating territory to the proposition that the continental right flank must be made strong.

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Forgotten Islands on the War Routes

BY D. G. JOHNSTON

In this war, because of the much wider fields of operations of aircraft, submarines and raiders, islands formerly remote and unknown have suddenly become of strategic importance. Mr. Johnston tells us of some whose names may be in the headlines before the war ends.

ROUND the coasts of South America are a number of lonely islands, normally off the routes of steamers and never visited except for their "curiosity value". Now the strange spread of the war, with submarines, surface raiders and aircraft covering ever widening fields, these islands because of their positions or the water and supplies they may provide, are likely to spring suddenly into the headlines.

Such was the case with the Galapagos Islands in the Southern Pacific when it was announced last September that Ecuador had given the United States permission to establish bases there. Nine hundred miles from Panama and 530 from Ecuador, the 16 islands and 50 islets have had a chequered history since their discovery by the Spanish in the 16th century, but have never been seriously colonized or developed. After a period when they were the haunt of English pirates and buccaneers because of the safe hiding places they provided, they attracted little attention until the systematic study of their astonishing flora and fauna was undertaken in the last century. Here are found reptiles and plants which are unique. The name Galapagos is from the Spanish "tortoises" and refers to the giant specimens found in the waters.

Here are great lizards and herds of cattle, sheep and goats which were brought by early pioneers but have since become wild, orchids and hanging-moss in great streamers from the trees. This moss which produces dyes is one of the exports from the islands. They are volcanic and still have a few active craters. Any United States Services' men stationed on this point of the outer defence ring of the Panama Canal will find amazing novelty.

When Mexico entered the war and, in accordance with Western Hemisphere defence plans, began to strengthen her western boundaries, many of us for the first time heard of the Revilla Gigedo Islands. They lie 420 miles from the mainland, four islands which because of their isolation and desolation have been completely neglected in the past except by zoologists and explorers. Like the Galapagos they contain unusual birds and reptiles of great interest to the comparative zoologist. As an outpost of the Western frontiers of Mexico, they take on a new strategic significance.

Crusoe's Island

Off the coast of Chile is a group of three islands, by far the best known of which is Juan Fernandez, the island on which Alexander Selkirk spent five years in solitude. Selkirk was a privateer who after quarrelling with his captain asked to be left on this island in 1704. When he eventually was rescued and returned to England he wrote his story and it is this which is generally accepted as the inspiration of Defoe's classic "Robinson Crusoe". Tourists to the island are shown Selkirk's look-out on "The Anvil", a 3,000 foot high rock formation and his cave.

Today about 300 people live on the island, chiefly fishermen catching lobsters for sale in Chile. Before the war, German "explorers" and film making companies took an unusual interest in the island which is now understandable. The only houses are wooden huts, but there is a wireless for communication with the mainland 350 miles away. The other islands in the group are Mas a Fuera and Santa Clara. The former has at various times been used as a prison for political prisoners.

Late last year Brazil took the islands of Fernando Noronha out of the control of the member state of Pernambuco and placed them under federal jurisdiction. The reason for this was not interest in the 700-800 convicts who normally inhabit the largest of the islands, about 200 miles from Brazil in the South Atlantic, but because Fernando Noronha is on the direct sea and air route between Europe and South America. In ordinary times ocean steamers pass by this group of one large island and a number of islets and even transoceanic aircraft have used the landing grounds only in emergencies. But the spread of the war has made its situation important. In the Great War, the Royal Navy used its natural harbor facilities. Its cable and wireless station might tempt a U-boat although even the peace-time garrison was strong because of the penal settlement located there.

The chief island is about seven miles long and 1½ wide, with good soil on which tropical crops can be cultivated. The island rises to a maximum height of 1,000 feet. It is named after the Portuguese navigator who discovered it in 1503.

Very different is another Brazilian island in the South Atlantic—Trinidad, not to be confused, of course, with the island of Trinidad in the West Indies. This island covers only about 8 square miles, a lonely outpost in the Atlantic nearly 700 miles from the nearest point in Brazil. It is completely uninhabited in ordinary times, but its supply of fresh water and the concealment it offers has attracted raiders in the past.

Strange Easter Island

In ordinary times only a few tourists and traders visited Easter Island, the Chilean possession in the Eastern Pacific, 2,000 miles from Chile. They went to see the strange carvings on the rocks, the great sculptured stone figures, and the remains of houses, many of them 100 feet long. There is no local memory or even folk-lore of these remains and who carved them and what purpose they served remains a complete mystery, although it has been deduced they are Polynesian in origin. Today, with Japanese submarines active in the Eastern Pacific, strategists are more concerned with the position of Easter Island than its mysterious history or even the curious method of growing bananas in pits that intrigues visitors. Easter Island is not likely to be of value to ships as there are not even natural harbor facilities, but there are possibilities of air landing grounds.

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We've Nazis in Our Science

BY H. H. MARWICK

In a world of wars, the recognition of property rights in ideas such as patents and contracts for secret processes is full of danger. Messrs. Borkin and Welsh have shown how the Germans not only got possession of all the best knowledge of the democracies, but even passed off a lot of fake knowledge upon them in exchange, in the years of preparation for their world conquest.

The Anti-Trust investigations of recent years in the United States have brought to light a vast plot by which Germany had conquered a lot of our science and industry before a shot was fired.

THERE is no more puzzling problem in the whole field of human relationships than that which arises out of the international character of property rights. The Soviet Government has solved it by the simple expedient of abolishing all property rights except the relatively small ones which pertain to the individual's "personal belongings". The ownership of everything else in the Soviet territory is vested in the state. But in "capitalistic" countries everything can be owned and practically everything is owned, usually by corporations consisting of individuals, but sometimes by individuals themselves. And it has long been the generally established rule that the owner need not be a national of the country in which the thing owned is situated.

In time of war, ownership by an enemy alien is of course temporarily suspended; but it is generally held that even this suspension should not be more than temporary, and that property rights should be restored to innocent ex-aliens when peace is arranged. There have of late years been exceptions to this unlimited freedom of foreign ownership even in peace; several States of the United States have made it illegal for Orientals to hold "real" property, but "internationalists" have usually felt that this was a violation of personal freedom, and the law was often rendered ineffective by the device of corporate ownership. Even in Canada it may be noted that the Canadian Pacific Railway charter contains clauses limiting the amount and powers of any foreign holdings of its stock, but these were justified on the ground of the large amount of public assistance given to the company in its early days.

The internationalist concept of property arose and flourished in days when peace was regarded as the norm and war as a regrettable and diminishing interruption. It has received a violent setback since 1914, and it is most unlikely that it will ever be restored to its former universal and almost complete acceptance. The use which the Germans have made of the privileges which it gave to German owners of property in non-German lands has been too appalling, and the governments of those lands were too unprepared for the treasonable dealings with which they should have been ready to cope.

The internationalist concept extended, it must be remembered, to property in ideas, such as patents and copyrights and secret processes. It extended also to contracts, and it thus enabled German chemical industries to tie up the chemical industries of what are now the United Nations (other than Russia) with agreements which gave to Germany the exclusive rights in all the processes which the German government wanted her to have, in exchange for rights in German processes which the Germans did not value from their national war-of-conquest standpoint. The democratic governments took no interest in these transactions, because it was their doctrine that "business", even international business, should not be interfered with. The democratic scientists and corporations appear to have thought that it was none of their affair to concern themselves with the wartime possibilities of what they were doing in times of peace.

The Slow Democracies

While we are asking questions, let's try these: Why have the democracies been so slow to mobilize their productive forces? Why didn't we have synthetic rubber, aluminum, magnesium, drugs, food aplenty for all emergencies? How was it that the myth of American technological superiority was so sickeningly exploded on the battlefronts?

The answers are all in a book, the most depressing your correspondent has read since the war began: "Germany's Master Plan", by Borkin and Welsh (Collins, Toronto, $3.50). The introduction is by Thurman W. Arnold. And that pretty well explains the book. It is an authoritative and documented outline of the notorious Anti-Trust investigations of the last two years. If our statesmen need any reason why the Soviet Union is hesitant about revealing military and technical secrets to America and Britain, they can find that reason written between every line of the Borkin-Welsh exposure.

Germany and Japan mastered all our principal industries before the war began. Our greatest industrialists co-operated enthusiastically. Why they did so is not revealed in this book. Profit was hardly the motive, because Hitler and the Japs swindled our trusts unmercifully.

For the first time Borkin and Welsh reveal how the original "sulfa drug", Ehrlich's Magic Bullet, was one of the Kaiser's great weapons in 1914-18. Here is a horror story that makes the most lurid pulp yarn seem tame. Ehrlich's *salvarsan,* used to cure syphilis, was cut off from us at the start of the first World War. So American chemists started making it on a large scale. (There were ten million syphilis victims in the States alone at that time.) Directions for making it were taken straight from the American patents that had been issued to the German chemical trust, I. G. Farben. The result was wholesale slaughter. Salvarsan made according to these directions was a murderous and crippling poison!

Technical Sabotage

Germany's technical geniuses learned a great deal from this fantastic experiment. They discovered for example, that American industry worshipped its patent system and put an infantile confidence in the honor of foreign governments who used Washington's silly little be-ribboned documents to crush Yankee trade all over the earth. On the basis of these findings they prepared for Hitler and the Japs a comprehensive plan for sabotaging the democracies technically. With the British they were only partially successful, but in America they had everything their own way. "International co-operation" took the form of deals to establish a virtual German dictatorship over the discoveries of chemical science in every land. South American trade and industry was lifted right under Washington's nose. Wilhelm's ruined land was raised by friendly hands to a position of supreme technological leadership. And by 1929 the German chemical trust was actually *in* America, taking over large scale developments in all key chemical industries through its stooge outfits.

The consequences of this situation, when war broke out, were obviously of the most serious. It was the intention of the German business men, operating under the direct control and guidance of their militarist government, that they should be. Until the United States entered the war, and even to some extent after the entry, they paralyzed the American productive effort in a score of essential places. They have made it abundantly evident that no such situation can ever be allowed to occur again, *unless in a world in which such policies as those of Germany have been rendered for ever impossible.* In a world in which war is to be an ever-recurring prospect, the property rights of individuals and of corporations, in everything—land, resources, buildings, machinery, ideas, processes, contracts, patents, everything—which may be of importance in the defence of the state, must be scrupulously controlled and watched and regulated by the state. In such a world every foreigner is to be regarded as a potential enemy, and the foreigner who is most anxious to possess himself of your resources or ideas is the one most likely to be an enemy. The international cartel becomes a menace. The branch of a foreign corporation becomes something to be watched in every moment of its working day and its sleeping night. The foreign scientist becomes something to be trailed by a Gestapo or an Ogpu.

But is that the sort of a world in which we want to live?

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WHERE IN CANADA ★ ★ ★

El Alamein Shows Military Tactics Don't Age

BY MAJ. GEN. J. F. C. FULLER

Successful generals look to the past. At El Alamein, General Montgomery opened his offensive with tactics used by Alexander against Darius at Arbel, and modelled his early advance on tactics used in the last war. Here, General Fuller, British tank expert and author of several works on military strategy, analyzes the historic desert victory, and points out how Montgomery adapted the lessons of history to modern warfare.

WHEN the bombs have ceased falling and the historians get busy, it is safe to predict that, whatever yet he may do, the name of General Montgomery will bulk large in their histories, for not only was his victory of El Alamein a turning point in the grand strategy of the war, but it was also a classic example of the tactics of penetration.

Had he been vanquished instead of being victorious, and had Egypt been lost, the whole character of the war would have been changed. As the reverse was the case, in strategical importance the battle of El Alamein will be bracketed with Nelson's victory of Aboukir. Whereas the one, fought in 1798, ruined Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt, the other fought in 1942, put a full-stop to Rommel setting foot in Alexandria.

Here, however, I am not concerned with grand strategy, for it is the province of Government, and their General Staffs. Seldom does it pertain to a general in the field, unless like Frederick or Napoleon, he happens to be the head of his State as well as of his army. My inquiry into General Montgomery's generalship is, therefore, circumscribed by tactics, and how far it was he or his chief, General Alexander who determined them is beside the point, for it may be accepted that together they worked hand in hand.

Battle Tactics

When, about the middle of August last, Montgomery took over command of the Eighth Army, though Rommel was then firmly held, the position he found himself in was far from an enviable one. First, his army was still largely unequipped; secondly, though he had some pre-war experience of soldiering in Palestine, he was new to desert warfare, and thirdly, he was faced by an extremely adroit desert fighter. Nevertheless, though within a fortnight of his assuming command Rommel attacked the left flank of his army, on September 4 he was forced to retire. Thus Montgomery won his first battle—a purely defensive one.

Before we turn to his offensive masterpiece I would like to say a few words on battle tactics generally.

The two grand manoeuvres most frequently employed are envelopment and penetration. Envelopment may be single or double—that is, either one or both of the enemy's flanks may be turned. The classical example of the double envelopment is Hannibal's battle of Cannae, fought in 216 B.C. Yet there is another battle of which much less is heard, a battle as archetypal of all battles of penetration as Cannae is of double envelopments—namely, Alexander the Great's victory over Darius at Arbela. Whether Generals Wavell and Montgomery were aware of it or not, both their noted victories, Sidi Barrani and El Alamein, were based on its leading idea.

At Arbela, in 331 B.C., Alexander at the head of 45,000 men, advanced diagonally against the left centre of the Persian army, reputed to number 1,000,000. When closing in on it, he formed his troops in arrowhead formation, his heavy infantry on his left, his light troops on his right and his heavy cavalry, massed in a wedge, in the centre. Noticing a weak point in his enemy's front, he charged it with his wedge, broke through, chased Darius from the field, and then wheeling his horsemen to the left took the Persian right wing in reverse. The result was panic.

Montgomery's Offensive

At Sidi Barrani, it will be remembered, Wavell discovered a weak point in Graziani's right centre. In turn he swept through it and took his enemy's left wing in reverse, when the Italians surrendered by tens of thousands. At El Alamein Rommel's front was as solid as he could make it. It was stretched between two obstacles, the Mediterranean and the Qattara Depression, neither of which could be turned and its left flank was far stronger than its right.

Strange as it may at first seem, it was this strong left flank which Montgomery decided to penetrate. But, on second thoughts, it will be seen that he was right, for should he succeed in doing so, his own right flank would be protected by the Mediterranean. Had he, instead selected his enemy's centre, once through, both his flanks would have been open to attack.

Further, a successful penetration of the enemy's left would so place the Eighth Army that it could attack Rommel's right wing in rear and simultaneously cut it off from the coastal road—its sole line of retreat—and so force its capitulation.

What to do is one thing, to do it quite another, for battles are fought on the ground and not in the imagination. Rommel's whole front was protected by a deep belt of mines, and on his left flank this belt was duplicated. Had the battle about to take place been fought instead in 1919 General Montgomery's problem would have been comparatively an easy one for then he would have been provided with tank mine-busters. But strange to say so essential a weapon for armored warfare seems long to have been forgotten. So instead he had to resort to 1917 tactics and he did so in a masterly way.

1917 Tactics

What were those tactics? In 1917 to cut the enemy's entanglements by artillery fire and then advance the infantry under a rolling barrage. In 1942, the sole difference was to bombard the enemy's minefields by flying artillery, for the infantry, accompanied by sappers who grubbed up the mines, advanced exactly as they had done 25 years before.

This antiquated-modern attack was launched at 9.30 p.m. on October 23, when 400 guns opened fire on a narrow front of six miles. Taking all in all its progress was rapid, nevertheless, it was not until the night of November 1-2—nine days after the attack was launched—that the second minefield was finally penetrated. During these nine days General Montgomery must have spent many an anxious moment wondering whether his enemy would stand where he was or instead withdraw. For were he to fall back the Eighth Army would crash into a tactical vacuum when at any moment and before it could reorganize, it might be counter-attacked.

Now in armored warfare, there is one thing you should never willingly do and that is to stand still. And if by force of circumstances you have got to do so, even when behind a belt of defensive works, you should remember that, as in armored fighting the initiative is 90 per cent of victory, directly your enemy seizes it you should either attack him or retire, for nothing is more risky than to await his assault. Had the Eighth Army been equipped with tank mine-busters Rommel would never have had time to get away but as it was not he had nine days to think things over in. Why then did he not withdraw?

THE DESERT VICTOR

Without further information it is impossible to say. But at a guess my suggestions are: either he did not realize the danger of standing still, or he was forbidden to fall back, or, having but recently proclaimed that he had "the Gates of Egypt in his hands," he did not like to eat his words.

Rommel Out-Foxed

Whatever the reason may have been, the result was that he was out-generalled. Not only had his opponent selected the one and only point in his defences where a decision could be gained but, when at Tel El Aqqaqir—immediately west of the point of penetration—he did concentrate his three armored divisions against Montgomery's 10th Corps, he had to fight for his communications, instead of being free to concentrate the whole of his attention and means in smashing his enemy. In short he was out-manoeuvred as much by his own lack of caution as by his adversary's audacity.

What resulted, we all know—namely one of the most tremendous pursuits in recent times—an unbroken chase of 1500 miles (as far as from London to Moscow, or London to Constantinople). That this was possible reflects even higher credit on Montgomery's generalship than the battle itself, for no operation of war is more difficult than a sustained pursuit. Also it reflects the highest credit on General Lindsell in charge of administration Middle East, for on him fell the full burden of supply. And as General von Ravenstein commanding the 15th Panzer Division, who last year was captured has remarked: "Though the desert is the tactician's paradise, it is the quartermaster's hell!"

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

A new comet observed recently, in the constellation of Virgo, will bear the name of its discoverer —Miss Oterma of Finland.

Seen the new COMET?

DON'T worry if it hasn't come into your view . . . only a very few people, with the aid of a powerful telescope, have seen this celestial wonder. But the point is that the new comet is there . . . it's been discovered . . . and is now a known part of our universe.

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WORLD OF SPORT

Johnny, Tony and Friends

BY KIMBALL McILROY

THE action of the Army in refusing Johnny Greco permission to fight lightweight champion (New York and Pennsylvania branch) Bob Montgomery should not and cannot be criticized. The Army knows best what its men should be doing, where, and with whom. Under existing circumstances, the Army is damn lucky to get any men at all and they naturally can't have them gallivanting off to New York and playing in Mike Jacob's league. Uncle Mike's past connections with armies have not been of the happiest. There was that little matter of the heavyweight fight between Louis and Conn, the profits of which were to have enriched the coffers of several service funds—the profits which remained, that is, after a few minor service charges to Uncle Mike and associates had been milked off.

Having laid down a policy, the Army will undoubtedly proceed to carry it out to its logical conclusion and put an end to the participation of soldiers in commercial hockey and rugby leagues. This will be a very good thing. It rather wounds one's patriotism to hear stories of prospective recruits visiting the three services one after the other, listening to their propositions, and then enlisting with the one which offered them the highest salary for playing hockey.

It would be a swell thing if Bob Montgomery should turn around and enlist in the U.S. army. An international service bout would pack them in at the gate, and if some promoter with ideas slightly different from Uncle Mike's could be found the fight might go a long way to assist the various service funds to supply sports equipment to the troops.

SPEAKING of boxing reminds us, for some obscure reason, of Tony Galento. To the uninitiated it might appear that there was no connection here at all, but those of sound memory will recall that Tony was once in the ring for the world's heavyweight championship. Nothing much came of it, of course, but he *was* there. Joe Louis knocked him out and for some time little or nothing was heard of Tony. This was a good thing. If he had by any weird chance or astute skulduggery won the title he would have had the dubious distinction of setting the worst example on record for the nation's young. Tony trained on hot dogs and beer. Fortunately he didn't win, and it is a matter of record that when the movies of the fight got around to the country's theatres sales of both commodities dropped abruptly.

Tony was recently in the headlines again, this time for winning a fight. He knocked his man out in the first round, and by the time the local fight commission got over its surprise and began looking for him, Tony was out of the state. The reason they were looking for him was because it suddenly struck them as peculiar that Tony's opponent should have fallen prostrate to the canvas without a blow being struck. Here, the commissioners thought, was something decidedly fishy. But Tony was on the road and he didn't come back.

A GLANCE at the baseball standings as of this writing shows things both startling and expected. The Yanks are on top of the American league, staying there apparently from sheer momentum since there is no other adequate explanation of the phenomenon. St. Louis heads the National league, closely followed by the Dodgers. This too has a familiar look. But when you look at the International standings you get a nasty shock. Toronto is still on top. Not by so much as formerly, but by enough. For this there is no explanation at all, except as outlined here a couple of columns back. Maybe it's the law of averages that does it. All we need now is for the Leafs to win the Little World Series and it will be proven once and for all that nothing is impossible.

DROPPING back to boxing just for a moment, it is noted that there is talk of matching Dave Castilloux, who already holds the Canadian lightweight and welterweight titles, with Len Wadsworth for the middleweight crown. This will come as a surprise to those who have thought Wadsworth must be dead, not only since his last few fights but during them. The bout should by all means be held. Canada has never had a three-way champion and here is a guaranteed, gilt-edged, and infallible chance to get one. The only danger is that the fight might give soldiers in general a bad reputation for beating up civilians.

And to continue, it has long been pointed out that the best fights don't always occur in the ring. Down in Pittsburg Jake Lamotta won a split decision over Fritzie Zivic the other night. That wasn't much of a scrap, but the one in the crowd when they announced the decision was. The police had to stop it. In defence of the officials it may be observed the Zivic is a Pittsburg boy and you'll see more home-town decision in one week in Pittsburg than you'll see in Toronto in a day.

ONE of the most curious aspects of the Canadian sports scene is the comparative unpopularity of amateur baseball. It is a rare province which can brag of more than one league of senior calibre.

There is, of course, softball. This was originally a girl's game and should be still.

It has yet to be proved to the satisfaction of this department that girls can't still play it better than boys. It is a thoroughly effete pastime, in which the umpire's decisions are taken as gospel and loud shouting is considerably rather boorish. It is a fine game for the boys in the bank to play at during their lunch hour, but the sight of healthy young men engaging in it when they could be out playing baseball is something to make old-timers shake their heads and wonder about the future of the nation.

We strongly suggest that in the interests of consistency and to cater to the apparent public preference, the O.R.F.U. play touch-rugby next Fall.

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IN ENGLAND
WHAT- MEAT FOR DINNER TODAY! OH GOODY!
YES, DEAR, AND NEVER FORGET IT'S THE CANADIANS WHO SENT IT TO US
...AND THEN THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF OUR SOLDIERS OVERSEAS
OVERSEAS
BOY-OH-BOY, ROAST BEEF!
GOSH, THIS CHOW TASTES GOOD
BATTLE TRAINING GIVES ME AN APPETITE

WHO WOULDN'T BE PROUD TO SHARE WITH THEM?

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We Should Send Food Now to Starving Europe

BY J. LAVELL SMITH

Christian leaders in both England and America have advocated that the children, at least, in the starving occupied countries should be fed by the allies. This article suggests that shipments of concentrated food could be sent, and gives reasons for believing that the shipments would really reach the people for whom they were intended.

The Rev. J. Lavell Smith is the senior pastor of the Church of All Nations on Queen Street, Toronto, where he has half-a-dozen assistants of different nationalities, and he is one of Canada's leading advocates of international sympathy and co-operation.

CHILDREN in Europe are dying of hunger — children who deserve to live as much as our children do. The Archbishop of Canterbury has made a public plea to the British Government to facilitate the feeding of children in some of the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe. Not long since, in conjunction with the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, he waited upon the Foreign Secretary with the same end in view.

In the United States, the President of the Federal Council of Churches, Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, has also endorsed the plan in the name of that Council, which is representative of all the leading non-Roman communions in the Republic.

What do these Christian leaders propose? Both British and American proposals call for the sending of limited quantities of powdered milk and vitamins to Belgium and Norway for the feeding of children, expectant and nursing mothers and invalids from food deficiencies. Other countries have less acute needs or are, indeed, inaccessible.

World in Danger

This essential food would be shipped from American ports, in neutral vessels and in sealed containers, to neutral European ports. There it would be loaded into sealed cars for trans-shipment to agreed points. Its distribution would be supervised by an international commission of Red Cross officials.

Of the need for this relief there can be little room for doubt. Crops of cereal grains have been below average in Europe these last two years, partly owing to the war. The occupied countries have been well-nigh stripped of their dairy herds. The importation of foods has become almost impossible. For example, whereas in the United States the average consumption of meats and fats per person per year is 230 pounds, the present yearly rate in Norway is 36 pounds and in Belgium only 24 pounds.

Already the results of deficient diet are showing themselves in the increase of tuberculosis, diphtheria and pneumonia. Rickets, pellagra and scurvy will almost certainly follow. Typhus is already reported in Polish cities, and disease has a way of leaping over international boundary lines, as influenza did in 1918 and 1919. The health of all Europe, if not of the world, is in jeopardy.

Turkey Gives Lead

But something else is endangered: the good will of the people of occupied lands. The primary responsibility for their miserable state rested upon the aggressors in this war; but if at the present point they are left in their misery when action on the part of the United Nations might rescue them from starvation, then the responsibility for their continued plight rests squarely upon ourselves. It is futile for our propagandists to urge oppressed peoples to resist or revolt when these people are enfeebled by hunger. It is idle to expect them to co-operate with ourselves if they know that we might have fed them and did not. The prospect of a Europe emerging from the war with the German people comparatively well-fed and the folk of occupied lands mentally retarded or physically dwarfed by hunger, is not reassuring to those who long for a permanent peace.

Certain objections have, of course, been raised to the sending of any food into Europe. It has been said that the Axis powers could not be trusted to permit a proper use of the assistance. That objection is sufficiently answered by the story of the successful feeding of ten million civilians in Occupied Europe during the last war and by the current experience in Greece. It was "non-Christian" Turkey which in 1941 gave the lead to "Christian" nations by cutting the red tape which had held cargoes of wheat immobile. In the summer of that year Turkey sent several shiploads of wheat to her age-old enemy, Greece. At present about 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat are reaching Greece monthly, and a death rate which had mounted to 500 a day in Athens alone has been retarded, though much hunger remains. That the distribution of this wheat has been made in a manner satisfactory to the governments of the United Nations is demonstrated by a communication from the American Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, to the President of the Greek War Relief Association as follows: "The food has been effectively distributed through the organization of the International Red Cross Association and consumed by the Greek people themselves. This Government has accordingly been glad to give its approval."

Objections Answered

The objection has been raised that the "exiled" governments of occupied lands do not favor food shipments to their people. Whatever the attitude of these governments may have been a year or two ago, it is now reliably reported that they strongly favor such shipments because of the increasing distress of the populations of their home lands. An example is the cablegram sent from General de Gaulle to the Coordinating Council of French Relief Societies in June, 1942, in the following terms: "It is from the bottom of our hearts that the National Committee of Fighting France and I myself wish success to the relief societies grouped together by the Coordinating Council, whose generous action must help the people of France to bear their trials and maintain their will to participate in the victory of the Allies. (Signed) General de Gaulle."

In *News from Belgium*, official publication of the Belgian Information Centre in New York (November 21, 1942), there occur these words: "It has been said that those inside Belgium do not want food sent to them for fear that the Germans might take away part of it. There is no truth in such a statement . . . The whole question is whether the United Nations are fighting to liberate oppressed people or to liberate a vast cemetery."

The further objection that the British authorities could not afford, for practical reasons, to lift the blockade and allow the passage of foodstuffs, is answered by the fact that wheat is already passing through to Greece, as we have seen, and that parcels are reaching British prisoners-of-war in Germany at the rate of scores of thousands per month.

It has been estimated that 15,000,000 pounds of food were sent into Germany in 1941 and 1942 for British prisoners-of-war. It has not been found that this food has been deflected from its proper channels.

What we can do for our prisoners-of-war we can also do, on a much smaller scale, for the most needy of the mothers, children and aged folk of our Allies.

A scheme of general relief, embracing the needs of 50,000,000 starving people, is probably impracticable at the moment, though plans ought to be made to have every available ship ready to carry huge cargoes to all European countries immediately following an armistice. But something less than that is urgently needed now. The shipping of powdered milk and vitamins for children, expectant and nursing mothers and invalids suffering from food deficiencies would require cargoes of only 500 tons of milk powder monthly and perhaps 500 tons of vitamins per year; and neutral ships, which must not convey war cargoes, are available for these errands of mercy. The fate of the next generation in Belgium and Norway does not depend upon a grandiose scheme to be set in motion in a year or two. It depends, in large degree, upon what can be done now, before the crops of 1943 are ready to be harvested.

The day will come, we trust, when we will be asking the people of lands now "occupied" to co-operate with us to found a new and peaceful world. How shall we answer their charge if we leave their children to starve when we might easily save them? We must preserve what remains in Europe of the love of freedom. Our enlightened self-interest demands it. But compassion ought to be a sufficient motive.

What appears to be called for is prompt action by the Canadian and American Red Cross Societies, with the approval of their respective governments. Discerning Canadians ought to petition the government for that approval.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Aged and Ailing Must Wait Their Turn

BY P. W. LUCE

HOSPITAL accommodation in British Columbia is so far from meeting requirements that grave concern is felt over a situation without parallel in the history of the province. Almost without exception, the hospitals are badly overcrowded and there is a long list of sick and infirm waiting admittance. Several of the larger institutions are understaffed, and the difficulties are further aggravated by the shortage of doctors and nurses whose ranks have been greatly depleted by enlistments for home and overseas service.

The Vancouver General Hospital, one of the largest in the Dominion and one which normally has a large daily turnover of patients, now occasionally finds itself without a single available bed except in the emergency ward. A similar condition obtains at St. Paul's, the city's other large institution. Conditions are equally bad in Victoria, New Westminster, and the smaller towns.

According to W. R. Bone, Social Service Administrator, there are nearly 300 elderly citizens of Vancouver in distressed circumstances who require bed treatment, but there is no place where this can be given. Four of these unfortunates died in a week in lodgings where they could not receive the necessary attention.

The Provincial Infirmary, where these aged folk would normally be treated, can not find room for one more patient. A recently-opened annex of the General was filled overnight. The city is considering establishing municipal infirmaries, but the heavy cost of the undertaking discourages immediate action. The difficulty of finding material and equipment for such buildings is another deterring factor.

Incidentally, all lower mainland hospitals increased their ward rates as from the first of March. Public wards went up fifty cents per day, semi-privates seventy-five cents, and private rooms one dollar. This makes present rates $3, $4, and $5 a day. Baby accommodation is up half a dollar a day.

Advances in wages, and increased cost of food, fuel, linen, soap, other supplies, and equipment, are responsible for the boost in costs. Without the increase, the hospitals would have been faced with a record deficit this year, and no prospect of larger government help.

Mental institutions are in worse shape than other hospitals. Essondale, with a bed capacity of 1864, has 3060 patients. Some of the rooms (not wards) have as many as twelve beds, and cots are utilized in day rooms and up in the attics.

Seven doctors care for these 3060 patients. One looks after 926 cases. The superintendent is responsible for 721. The doctor who specializes in shock insulin treatment, with which good results are being obtained, treats an average of twenty a day.

In New Westminster, with 371-bed capacity, there are 601 patients under the care of two doctors. At Saanich, on Vancouver Island, a part-time physician looks after the 282 mental cases.

The home for the aged at Port Coquitlam, intended to house 150, is taking care of 176 inmates and has a waiting list of 16. The Marpole Home, where incurables wait patiently for the inevitable end, has 70 on the waiting list.

E. E. Winch, CCF member for Burnaby, has tried to put a motion through the Legislature seeking the use of Government House for the accommodation of aged or indigent persons. The members, though sympathetic, could not quite see their way to making this use of the gubernatorial mansion now occupied by Lieut.-Governor W. C. Woodward, and the resolution died a-borning, as is the sad case of so many CCF motions.

Overworked Gravediggers

A grim sidelight on the labor shortage is reported from Victoria. One undertaking firm had to postpone four funerals in one week because no men could be found to dig the graves.

Undertakers and clergymen in that city have to arrange matters so that burials will take place at times to suit the convenience of the gravediggers. Only a few oldish men can be relied on to do the work, for all the younger and more able-bodied men in that sombre business are now in the shipyards or other well-paid industries.

Rural parishes on Vancouver Island are in the same plight. None of them can provide sufficient business to warrant a full-time gravedigger, and so it had been the custom to hire a man from the nearest large cemetery when there was a call for his services. None are to be had now, and the grave has to be dug by some volunteer in his spare time, usually a friend of the deceased.

An appeal has been made to Ottawa to have grave-digging declared an essential occupation, but the request has not even been acknowledged.

The situation on the mainland is somewhat better than on the Island, but even there the gravediggers complain of being overworked.

Plight of Lacrosse

The New Westminster Salmonbellies, oldest and perhaps most famous lacrosse club in the world, announced its dissolution at the end of May. A day or so later it gasped that it would try to survive another season, but though it may start it is extremely doubtful if it will finish the series. The team, built anew in 1940, 1941, and 1942, can't find any more suitable players on the banks of the Fraser. The army has taken all their seasoned men, and it will be some years before the youngsters who are willing to step into their shoes are good enough to stand the grind of the inter-city league fixtures.

New Westminster fielded its first lacrosse team against a bunch of Indians about sixty years ago, and the game has held pride of place in that city ever since. The Salmonbellies held the Minto Cup for years, and later the Mann Cup. In 1942 they won the B. C. title and went east to contest for the Canadian championship, but were beaten.

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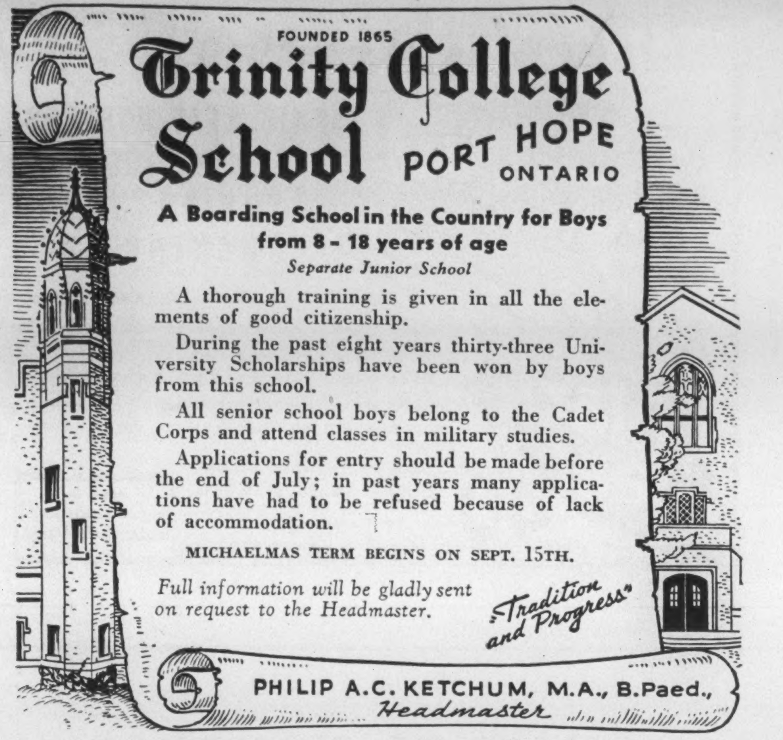
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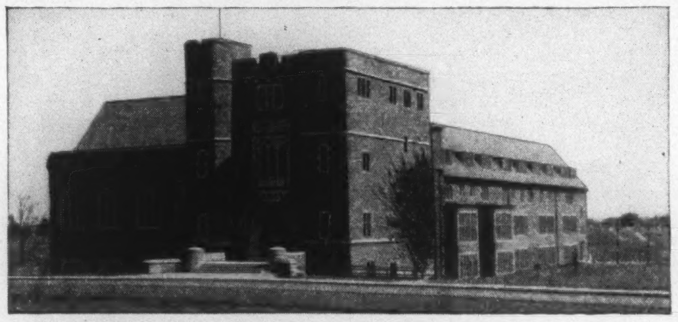
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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Making a Bomber a Day

WILLOW RUN, a novel by Glendon Swarthout. (Oxford, $3.00.)

MIGHT and fury in high gear shape and fashion the weapons of war. The machines which clip and mould and perforate chilled steel, as a child clips paper, tower like demigods over the men and women who drive them and at the same time seem to emphasize human insignificance. To sensitive souls, reaming here, or rivetting there, as the implacable conveyor belts go by, these machines are fierce and menacing. To others they are placid slaves doing miracles, and being a praise to the inventors who created them.

The Ford factory at Willow Run is turning out "Liberator" bombers, completing one every twenty-four hours. The thousands of employees make a little world, a pattern of the big world, throwing together by blind chance the wise and foolish, the rich and poor, the clever and dull; all massed in the collective impersonality known as man-power and woman-power; all doing their bit on one of three eight-hour shifts.

With a background of noise and orderly confusion the author assembles five persons, four men and a girl of eighteen who drive to work daily in "Terry's" car. As he describes, stage by stage, the making of belt-frames, floorings, turrets, bulkheads, wings and fuselage, all in a savage impressionism, necessitating imitative words such as "ka-lunge," "thrunch," and "screeee," he reveals the character of the student, the giant, the gangster, the eager boy and the sex-allure of the girl, builds up a senseless murder which goes as an "accident" and at the same time photographs in rough conversation the determination of all classes to set aside vivid personal indignations and protests against life and government in order to win the war.

The author worked as a rivetter in this plant and has revealed perfectly the drive and pressure of modern industrialism. He is so deeply occupied with that theme that his people and their story are forced into a secondary position. Here is the weakness of the novel, as such —and the strength of the book.

A Book Fantastically Fair

BY W. S. MILNE

WINTER'S TALES, by Isak Dinesen; (Macmillan, $3.25.)

ELEVEN stories comprise this book, eleven curiously-wrought fantasies, delicate in literary craftsmanship, penned with a sentimental touch that is the refinement of sophistication, and almost all developed with a gentle and deliberate irony of anti-climax. The characters exist in a rarefied atmosphere, unreal, but consistent and plausible. Their motives are fantastic, their logic dream-logic, but such is the art of the narrator, that we willingly suspend our disbelief, and allow our imaginations to be led on, guided by the most tenuous thread of causation. One is reminded at times of the short stories of A. E. Coppard, or some of Dunsany's tales. But Dinesen lacks the earthiness of Coppard and the sane humor of Dunsany. There is a suggestion of the eighteenth century about the style, the late eighteenth century, when classicism was attempting a fantastic escape from the limitations of its own genius.

I cannot imagine the book having a wide popular appeal, but it will be greatly liked by those who relish artistry above life itself. These are all stories about dead people, puppets, if you will, cunningly articulated, with delicately enamelled features. Each behaves in perfect accord with the law of its own being, but it is a puppet being, subject to the pull of the manipulator's strings. That these are so artfully twitched that we forget their existence, results in our half-accepting the dolls as alive, and wondering why they behave as they do. When Shakespeare used the title, "A Winter's Tale," commentators agree that he meant a sort of pleasant romantic fable, not to be taken too seriously. One can enjoy Perdita and Autolycus without worrying over the why of Leontes' jealousy, and be quite ready to accept the living statue. In the same way, these Dinesen stories are to be savored and enjoyed; the question of belief is impertinent.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

ONE of the oddest murder stories we have read in a long time is *Mr Bowling Buys a Newspaper* by Donald Henderson (Macmillan, $2.75). It is not a mystery, nor is it concerned with the art or science of detection. It is the curiously written tale of a man who commits several murders, for no particular purpose, but with rather the hope that he will be arrested and hanged, life being empty for him. The criminal is utterly without morals and yet the skill of the author is such that he wins our sympathy, and when he escapes the noose, which he has richly merited, we are satisfied. It is hardly the book for the average reader of murder stories, but in a literary sense it strikes us as a collector's item. . . *The Case of the Buried Clock* (McClelland and Stewart, $2.35) is the latest of the Erle Stanley Gardner Perry Mason stories, and that is perhaps a sufficient description, for one of them is very much like another in the matter of excitement, merit, and original twists. We recommend it. . . We have also read *Wings Above the Claypan* by Arthur W. Upfield. The scene is laid in Australia.

Comic Fantasy

TWO BOTTLES OF RELISH, a book of Strange Stories, edited by Whit Burnett. (Longmans, Green, $4.00.)

JACK and the Bean-Stalk is a tale that has durability. It has outlasted many generations and doubtless will outlast many more. Some unknown genius noticed that beans grew fast and his imagination went on from there. The central idea was delightfully mad but it was developed with a solemnity and cogency worthy of a Professor of logic. Even children can't believe it, but they like it.

Similar surges of imagination may come to anyone. But when they come to a man of humor he does something about it. If he's a Dunsany he writes a short story, not to be believed, but to be enjoyed. If he's a Shaw he writes a play for the same reason.

Here is a collection of seventeen fantasies, all ably written, and each based on the airiest of foundations. Lord Berner's tale, "The Camel" takes the lead, dragging its merry length along for seventy-five pages.

Surely this is the literature of escape and it's delightful. Most of the tales first appeared in *Story* magazine, and there is a foreword by the founder of that periodical. The title is from one of Dunsany's best.

Literary Clowning

BENCHLEY BESIDE HIMSELF, by Robert Benchley. (Musson, $3.00.)

AS A writer of starry nonsense which most women dismiss as "too silly" Benchley is unique. His solemn approach to important questions such as the latest discoveries in Physics or the psychology of penguins is always spoiled, and improved, by some fool comment. In talking about the survival of the fittest and adaptation to environment he adds "Before we are through you will see what they mean or you will take a sock in the nose."

Here is a collection of some of his fugitive sketches, snared on their way to oblivion and illustrated by Gluyas Williams, which proves that they weren't fugitive at all. Among them is "The Treasurer's Report" which has delighted many people at the movies and other dens of public resort, and "One Minute, Please" which deals with the bad manners of Big Executives who bully you by telephone.

A jolly book admirably concealing its cleverness.

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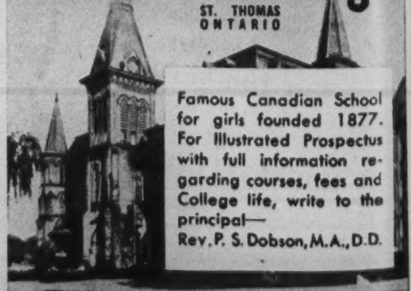
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THE BOOKSHELF

On Literary Contests

ONCE upon a time four Clydesdale horses, a Shetland pony, seven sheep and eleven cows were driven into a corral. Then three Eminent Citizens were commanded by Authority to view the spectacle and determine which animal was the best.

"But they're too varied" said the E.Cs.

"Nonsense," replied Authority. "They're all animals. No trouble at all to classify them under three heads, Structure, Pragmatic Sanction and Finish. Get busy."

Now one Eminent Citizen was a dairyman, another a manufacturer of textiles, and the third, a teamster. Oddly enough they agreed, but negatively. The Shetland was too small, ten cows were under par, six of the sheep were not pure-breds and three of the Clydesdales weren't hairy enough around the fetlocks.

One Clydesdale, one sheep and one cow were left. Each judge named a first and a second choice. No two firsts agreed. But the cow came second for two of the judges and first for the third. So the ribbon was pinned on the cow and Authority was satisfied. But some fellows, sitting on the corral-fence, whistled unpleasantly and made raucous sounds. And each of the Judges thought of Bernard Shaw looking up from the stage into the gallery at the one man who booed his play and saying "I agree with you, my friend, but what are we among so many?"

With this prelude, here follows the official report of the Canadian Authors' Association on the survey of Canadian books of 1942.

The Canadian Authors' Association announces that the judging of 1942 published books has been completed for the Governor-General's Annual Literary Awards. Bronze medals, donated by the Earl of Athlone, will be presented to the winners at the annual meeting in Toronto next September. The following authors will receive the highest honor in Canada for specific work.

The Winners

For fiction, G. Herbert Sallans with the novel Little Man, published by The Ryerson Press.

For poetry, Captain Earle Birney with David and Other Poems, published by The Ryerson Press.

For Creative Non-Fiction, Bruce Hutchison with The Unknown Country, published by Longmans, Green and Company.

For Academic Non-Fiction, Edgar McInnis with The Unguarded Frontier, published by McClelland and Stewart.

The judges for each section were:

Fiction: Alan Sullivan, novelist, Toronto; J. E. Middleton, literary editor, Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT; Norman Endicott, Professor of English, University College, Toronto.

Poetry: Miss Ethel Kirk Grayson, novelist, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Mrs. M. M. Kirkwood, professor of English, St. Hilda's College, Toronto; Louis Blake Duff, writer, Welland, Ont.

Creative non-fiction: William Arthur Deacon, literary editor, Globe and Mail, Toronto; G. G. Sedgewick, professor of English, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; W. S. McLay, formerly professor of English, McMaster University.

Academic non fiction: H. G. Files, professor of English, McGill University, Montreal; Rev. Frank S. Morley, Stanley Presbyterian Church, Montreal; G. W. Latham, formerly professor of English, McGill University.

• •

Things Various

THE ENEMY SEA, a novel, by Abraham Polonsky. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

THIS is a thriller based on the refuelling of enemy submarines prowling off the eastern coast of the United States and constructed according to a well-worn formula. The suspense is well-maintained and the quality of the writing is above average. The story ran as a serial in the *American* magazine.

THE NIGHT WATCH FOR ENGLAND and other poems by Edward Shank. (Macmillans, $1.75.)

ONE of the ablest of lyricists presents here a group of poems, mostly relating to the war and its effect on the English spirit. Their quality is strangely uneven, ranging from such lines as these

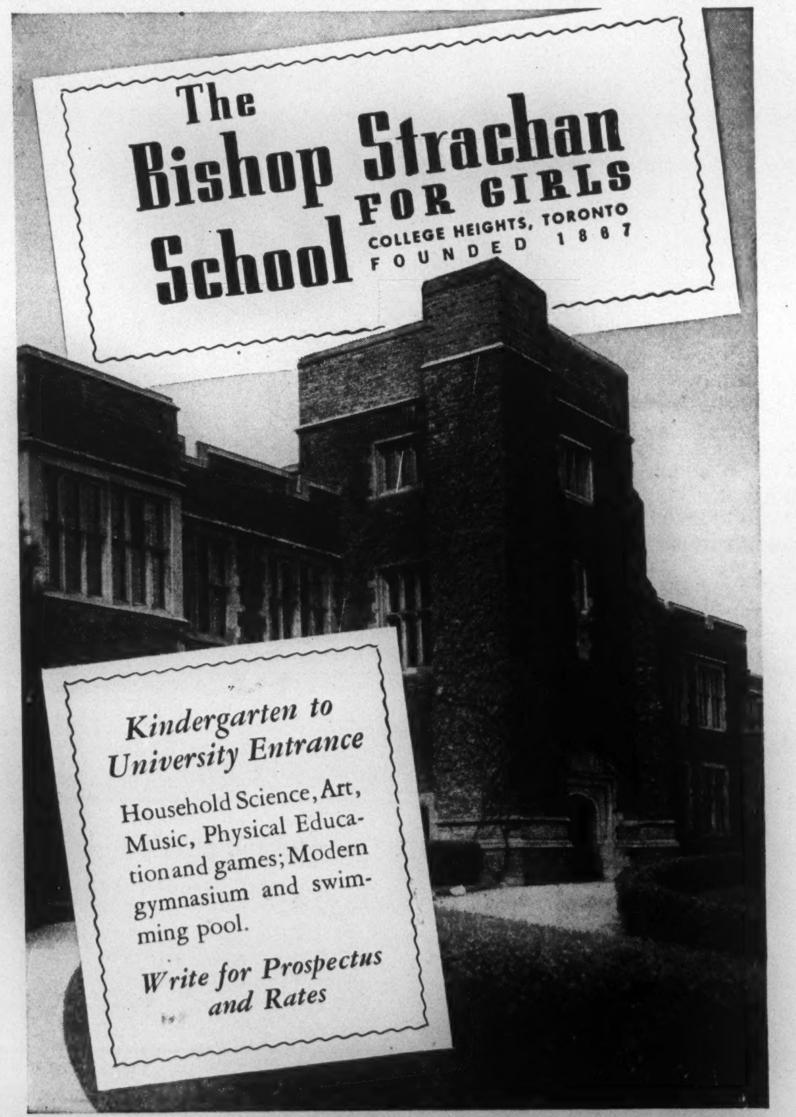
Huge is the night that lies on England, pricked
With all the trembling manifold of stars.

to

Says Von Papen to Goering Ribbentrop grows boring.

SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS, Edited by Mervin Bury. (Ryerson, 60c.)

RECENTLY the passion for organization in Churches has revealed itself in still another phase. Young married people are being assembled in groups for self-improvement and entertainment. This pamphlet is full of suggestions which have been tested in various churches.



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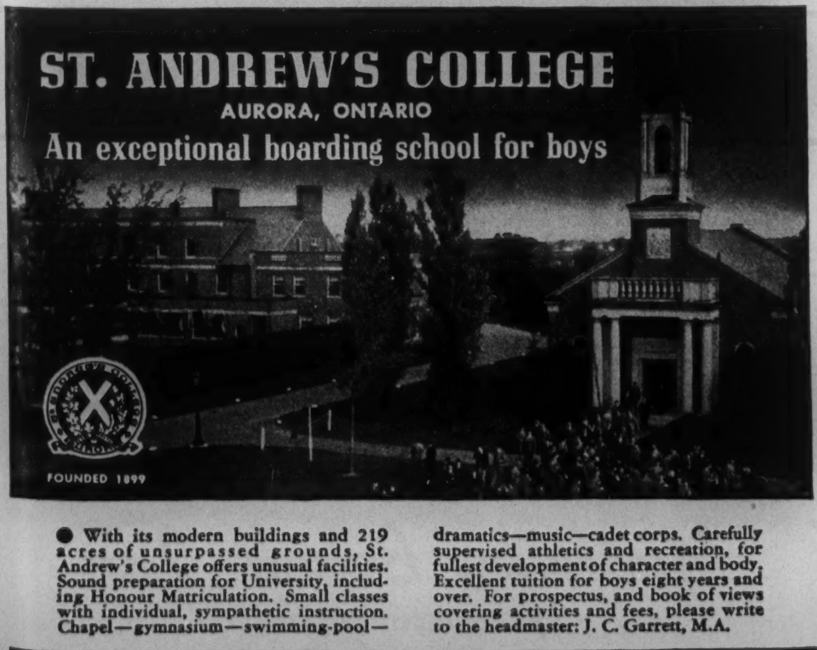

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Family of the Index

BY WILLIAM J. BRYANS

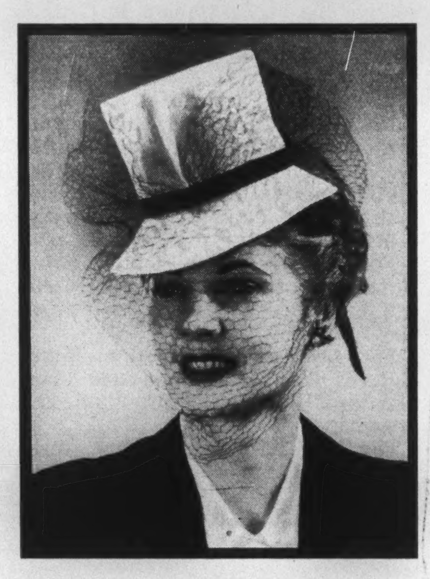
THE next time you are considering the matter of a new dress and hat we suggest you get out the memorandum issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics detailing the various items taken into account in determining the cost-of-living index —that graphic picture of the ups and downs in the basic cost of operating a home which is of so much interest and concern to most of us at the present time.

Delving into the clothing index we find that there are no provisions for women's dresses for afternoon and evening wear and that women's hats have no place in the compilation. In fact, we suspect that the list of items included in this interesting table must have been compiled by a bachelor, or at least someone with greater courage than the average married man. Only 1.5 house dresses and .5 top coats are included in the annual replacement allowance for women. However, the author did better by milady than these initial statistics suggest. She is allowed 10 pair of rayon hosiery plus 3 pair of woollen and that she should be able to withstand the rigors of our Canadian winter she is entitled to one pair of wool bloomers (in addition to 4 pair of rayon), not to mention 2 yards of flannelette, .2 yards of wool and .2 yards of flannel that she can distribute among the family as she deems best.

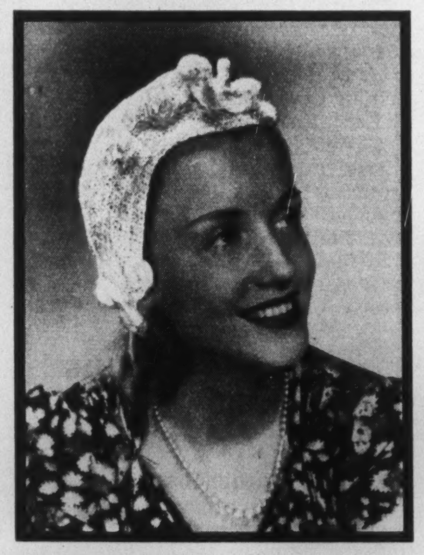
There are some unusual features to the budget on which the cost-of-living index is based. It apparently plans for a strong, virile Canada with the full benefit of sun and climate, for it makes no provision whatever for children's clothing. Father has not fared so well either in the matter of clothing, being allowed only .4 top coats and .8 suits per year, which does not give much leeway for cutting down his discarded wearing apparel for little Willie.

Curls Omitted

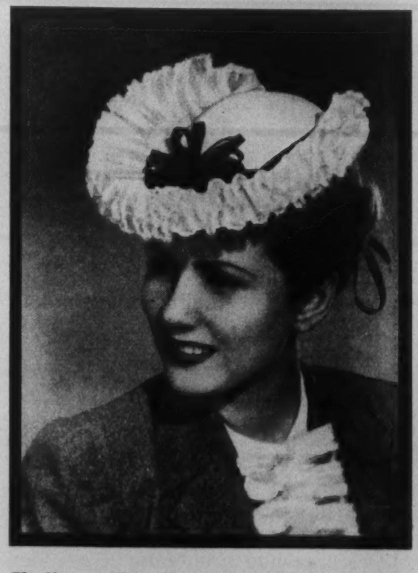
Some one in every family should certainly specialize in the art of hair cutting for no provision is made for Willie and Mary to visit the barber. Father, in fact, is bound to look unkempt occasionally, for he gets only five hair cuts a year but does get the advantage of 66 razor blades and 2.2 sticks of shaving soap. Mother gets the short end of the deal in the matter of personal appearance as no visits to the beauty parlor or hair dresser are included. She has access, however, to 1.3 tins of talcum powder per year but with 4.6 people in this imaginary family she will probably have little left for herself. The framers of the list have done exceedingly well by the tooth paste firms and with their allowance of over 21 tubes a year give the family an opportunity of trying out practically all the brands the virtues of which are so dramatically described over the radio.



Of snowy white pique this tiny postillion wears a misty navy blue veiling caught up on the sides, wing fashion. Good style for small women.



Old-fashioned cotton crochet is used for one of the newest shapes of the season — the helmet. Crocheted curlicues decorate sides and front.



Fluffy ruffles lend a provocative air to a dainty small white organdie sailor, with looped black satin bow. Worn with matching ruffled gilet.

Some minor changes have been made recently in the items of the index and we suggest a substantial upward revision in the quota of aspirin tablets. The allowance of 15.6 tablets per annum certainly does not provide for all the headaches encountered by the average family in trying to carry on under today's difficult conditions.

It's Complex

Seriously speaking, the basis on which the cost-of-living index is compiled is an interesting as well as a complex affair. It is actually a measurement of price change. The term "living costs" is frequently loosely used. Many people think of it as the total cost of things they buy. A cost-of-living index based on that idea would simply reflect the value of total purchases made by everyone and as a guide to trends would be useless. The Bureau's index is based upon quite a different idea. It measures changes in the cost of a pre-determined family budget and takes into consideration the same amounts of the same commodities from month to month and year to year. It is only for very exceptional reasons that any changes are made in the basis of compilation. Variations in products and amounts would destroy its value for comparison purposes. It was logical, therefore, that a style item like women's hats on which design and cost vary so greatly, should be left entirely out of the index. The food index includes only 45 items which represent about 75% of a representative family's food expenditures.

Many people cannot understand why two different index figures are

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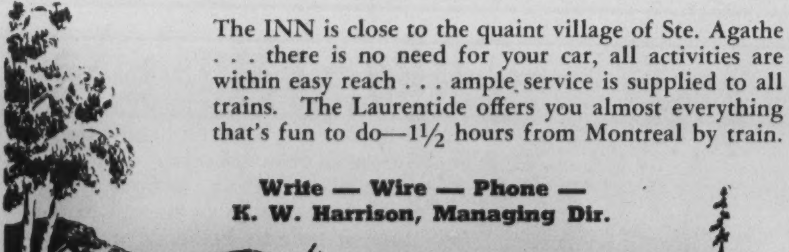

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frequently quoted for the same month. It is confusing to the layman who is endeavoring to check the index to ascertain if another cost-of-living bonus is in sight and it is well that he understand the reason for this variation.

The Bureau's standard reference period covers the five years 1935 to 1939. The average value of the index budget for this period is represented by 100. The value of the same budget in August 1939 was 100.8 per cent. Because August 1939, the last pre-war month, provides the basis for the cost-of-living bonus adjustments it is considered as 100 in the bonus compilation. For bonus purposes each month's index has to be adjusted and this is known as the "adjusted" index. This is done by dividing the original August 1939 index of 100.8 into the index for any other period. For instance, the basic index of 118.8 for last December divided by 100.8 gives the adjusted (bonus) index of 117.9.

One Advance

Under the provisions for wage bonuses in Canada, only one advance in the index has occurred within a period of eighteen months sufficient to bring into operation the bonus of 25 cents a week in the wage scale for each one per cent rise in the cost-of-living index. From August 1939 to October 1941 when the ceiling was imposed on prices and wages, there had been a rise in the cost-of-living index of 14.6 per cent. On the basis of 25 cents per week bonus in wages for each one per cent advance in the index, the increase in wages called for at that date (October 1941) amounted to $3.65 a week. No further adjustment was required until July 1942. During the quarter ending that date the index rose by 2.4 per cent and necessitated a 60 cent increase in wages. No adjustment has been necessary since. The government by the use of subsidies has been endeavoring to keep the index in check and thus guard against increased production costs which might upset the whole system of price control. It will be July before the next computation date arrives and no change will be made then unless the index is altered by more than one per cent.

The survey families on which the whole index is based averaged 4.6 persons. Total incomes for these families were heavily concentrated between $1200 and $1600. They ranged, however, from as low as $600 up to about $2800 per annum. The majority had two or three children. There were approximately two tenant families to every one owning their own home. About one family in three operated a motor car. So there you have the family on which that important cost-of-living index is based.

• •

Escape To Carcassonne

BY PEGGY SCOTT

MY manicurist does a beautiful job. I have never seen polish flow more smoothly or a hairline edge more accurately drawn. When she's finished your fingernails look like ten shining jewels. For the few brief minutes that remain of that delicious out-of-the-workaday-world interval under the dryer you feel like one of these elegant desirables straight off the cover of a fashion magazine.

There they are, quiet in your lap, mute and lovely evidence of the work of her sure and careful fingers. Two minutes before she was in front of you in her white uniform, square little face framed in a fat rolled bang, straight page-boy locks and a Peter Pan collar, lips tightened straight with concentration. At least, you thought she was there—but she wasn't really. Because Janey lives in a dream world. And its name is New York.

She worked there once for all of a year. Her clothes, the ones she wears to and from work, still show it—a slouch-brim felt with a rakish feather, a chic little black beanie with a jewelled clip, an indefinable fashion awareness in the swing of her brief skirts. "The clothes they wear there would kill you," she says—and she loved them. "There's always something to do down there," she murmurs, eyes shining. And indifferent as you may be, you can't help feeling in those few words, the excitement, the intoxication that is New York.

It's easy to see how she got on so well down there. She has a youthful toughness that's very engaging combined with a wide grin and unfailing good humor. She has the easy-going casual manner that belongs to a big city. And yet there's a sort of grim determination in the set of her square little chin and a sureness in the set of her wide mouth. She knows what she wants, even in a dream world. She wants to go back.

She'll Want to Know

I have to go down to New York next week but unfortunately I can't smuggle Janey down in my handbag as I'd like to. When I get back she'll want to know every detail about the trip down. "How do you get a passport?" she'll ask. "Do you know how a person can get across the border to get a job?" A little later, she'll say, more to herself than to me, "I still have my social security number . . . and money in the bank . . . if only I could get down there. . ."

And once again, it will sound like a faint but determined echo of another heart's desire that persisted through centuries of wars and disasters. A heart's desire that led to a beautiful old walled city in the sunny vineyards of the French Midi. A heart's desire that whispered "See Carcassonne and die."

"Die happy" that tag should end. Maybe Janey's dream world is just one of the oldest kinds of escapism . . . transferred to the New World.

STEP ON IT, CONNIE! WAR ORDERS CAN'T WAIT!

CONNIE: Oh, Claire, I know it. Sorry to slow things down, but I feel so miserably washed out. Guess this wartime living has me licked. You know . . . working strain, gulped meals, not enough sleep . . . and *all* the grief that goes with irregular living.

CLAIRE: So that's your trouble. Listen, Connie, if you've got the common type of constipation that's due to lack of "bulk" in your diet, why don't you do what I did. Eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly and say goodby to constipation worries.

CONNIE: Gee, that sounds wonderful! I'm so tired of dosing myself with laxatives that give me only temporary relief. How do you take ALL-BRAN?

CLAIRE: You don't "take it"—darling—you *enjoy* ALL-BRAN as a delicious, crispy cereal. Eat it every day . . . drink plenty of water . . . then see how it corrects that common type of constipation by getting right at its cause. It's the "better way" to keep regular, naturally.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Grainger in Characteristic Mood

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THOUGH Percy Grainger is not, and never was, a great pianist, he is so vital and individual that his appearances are more interesting than those of interpreters more gifted. For that reason he is, summer after summer, one of the best drawing-cards at the Promenade Symphony concerts. It is only when he endeavors to be a concert pianist of the conventional order that he becomes haphazard and tedious. Last week he was just Grainger, (though his finger technique was better than usual), and his offerings included his unique and characteristic composition, the Suite "In a Nutshell".

The eminent London critic, Percy A. Scholes, has written of him a sound and succinct example of criticism:

"What may be called the open-air influence is to be felt in all his work, whether as a pianist or as a composer; indeed no musician has ever, in the manifestations of his talent, less suggested the atmosphere of either the salon or the study. Everything he says, writes, or does is different from what anyone has said, written or done before."

It is singular that though Grainger left Australia over half a century ago, when a little boy of ten, his music retains most of the characteristics we associate with the Australians in war and peace,—a melodic heartiness and rhythmic abandon that suggest a care-free race. The qualities are to be found in a song which helped to beat Rommel, "Waltzing Matilda"; and one has wondered why Grainger has never made one of his colorful orchestral arrangements of it.

At the Proms last week the conductor was Victor Kolar of Detroit, a musician of knowledge and taste who loves to put ginger into all he does. Between them they certainly had a grand time with "In a Nutshell", never played here in its entirety before, though by no means new. It is more sure of a place in reference books than a number of Grainger's more beautiful compositions because it expands the tonal variety of modern orchestral expression. It employs not only the pianoforte and full modern orchestra, including the celeste and xylophone, but a group known as "Deagan Instruments", devised by an American experimenter of that name; the Deagan steel marimba, a kind of glockenspiel of lower range; the Deagan wooden marimba or "Marimbaxylophone" and the Deagan Swiss Staff Bells, a development of the handbells that used to be used in vaudeville theatres by so called Swiss entertainers. In fact all the Deagan instruments were devised for vaudeville, but in this work are adapted by Grainger to his own uses. Combined with orchestra they certainly made a joyous racket, and at the piano Grainger abandoned the formalism of concert technique for the convivial fervor of an old-fashioned beer garden pianist.

The Suite Described

Of the four movements the last, "Gum Suckers March" was already known to us, but the Deagan embellishments improve it. It is said that the first movement which bears the quaint title "Arrival Platform Humlet", is intended to typify the racket and rhythm of New York life as it struck Grainger when he came as a stranger in 1915. The second movement "Gay but Wistful" is more soothing. But the third entitled "Pastorale" filled me (and the orchestra also) with bewilderment. Undoubtedly Grainger knows all about the "Gebrauchsmusik" movement in Germany 15 years ago, of which I wrote recently. In fact he had composed "Music for Use" far more ably than the Germans before that cult was invented. In this "Pastorale", thrown together like a haystack it struck me that he was playing a joke on Hindemith, Schoenberg and others; and proving that he could splash out dissonances, and knock tonalities about as deftly as they. I am told that he has quite an ingenious explanation of his aim. All nature, he says, is made up of confused objects; consequently a piece dealing with nature, (as a Pastorale is supposed to do) should typify confusion.

His other contributions were more conventional. Liszt rhapsodies have open-air qualities, and pianist and conductor between them, gave a most stimulating rendering of the "Hungarian Phantasy" in which unforgettable themes are tossed from one to the other in a captivating manner. The Liszt "Love-Dream" is not in the pianist's metier, but he was himself in "Country Gardens" and Nathaniel Dett's radiant "Juba Dance". Dett is a Canadian negro, born at Niagara Falls, Ont., and a man who has brought lustre to his race.

A Gluck Overture

The more sedate part of Mr. Kolar's program was fresh and attractive. Its most important item was Richard Wagner's arrangement of the Overture to Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" which he wrote in 1847 while at work on "Lohengrin". Wagner regarded it as one of the greatest classical works. In the original it runs into the opening scene; and to overcome this obstacle to concert performance he rewrote the ending and made it complete in itself. His attitude was so respectful that he did not attempt to impose his own individuality on it;—merely to heighten Gluck's ideas as he conceived them. From an interpretative standpoint the rendering was Mr. Kolar's best achievement. Among other choice numbers the picturesque and mysterious Introduction of "Khovanschina" (Moussorgsky - Rimsky - Korsakoff) was especially effective. One of the least hackneyed of the waltzes of Johann Strauss. "Morning Journals" was briskly done, but all the concert versions of Strauss waltzes are one-third too long. There is no reason why they should not be cut; radio conductors do not hesitate. Viennese young people who danced to them in the glamorous court of Emperor Franz Josef were no doubt willing that they go on and on, but the concert-goer glued to his seat is not in so happy a situation as a youth with a lovely girl in his arms.

Barbirolli's Escape

The ill-luck which pursued John Barbirolli during his term as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra apparently vanished once his contract ended. He was engaged by the Halle Orchestra of Manchester, to fill the historic post of permanent conductor, vacant since the death of Sir Hamilton Harty. The kindness of fate was also shown in the fact, recently disclosed, that only by the merest chance did he escape death in the passenger plane in which the actor Leslie Howard lost his life. In the same disaster, Mr. Stonehouse (a native of South Africa), representative of Reuter's Agency in New York, was lost in company with his wife. Mr. Barbirolli had crossed from America to Lisbon with the Stonehouses and intended to fly from there to London in their company. However, he was offered accommodation on a plane leaving earlier and accepted, a decision to which he owes his life.

Mishel Piastro the brilliant violinist who has also retired from the post of concert-master of the Philharmonic after 12 years' service, has been staying in Toronto during most of Jûne in connection with a series of broadcasts he has been giving for C.B.C., and it is gratifying to know that he speaks glowingly of Mr. Barbirolli's abilities. The chief thing elderly supporters of that venerable institution had against Barbirolli was his youth; he was subject to such interference that he had very little opportunity to show his full gifts.

Since his return to his native England, Barbirolli has been asked about the status of modern British composers on this continent, a subject on which, in view of the fact that Philharmonic concerts have been broadcast everywhere he is specially qualified to speak. Vaughan Williams, he says, is the most popular and special favor is shown his "Pastoral" Symphony. Next in order came Delius, William Walton and Arnold Bax. The public on this side of the Atlantic was not, he found, at all times receptive to the serious works of Elgar. Directors of the New York Philharmonic will be interested in his announcement that in reorganizing the famous Manchester institution he hopes to make it the equivalent of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra of pre-Nazi days. "My motto is" he says "The best music of all the schools and a maximum of rehearsals."

A Fine Soprano

FREDA ANTROBUS, a young singer from Coleman, Alberta, who has been studying with George Lambert while at the same time winning a name for herself in radio and concert appearances gave her first full-length recital at Conservatory Hall recently. She has a high soprano voice of smooth and lovely quality. Her legato style and graces of diction are quite exceptional, and she sang a wide variety of numbers with rare intelligence and distinction. One was particularly delighted with her rendering of the lovely aria "L'Amero saro Costante" from Mozart's opera "Il Re Pastore" which survives only through this number. The refinement with which Miss Antrobus sang the cadenza would alone stamp her as an artiste of high promise.

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We can never fully repay the courage of those who gave us our breathing spell that now means triumph. But we can partially repay them by intensifying our support of the Red Cross, the Milk for Britain Fund, the Queen's Fund, and all the rest . . . by remembering that no matter how much we give it is still far short of giving our lives.

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THE FILM PARADE

With Errol in Norway

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

STILL keeping an ear to the ground, Warner Brothers have turned in their latest report on Occupied Europe. It is "Edge of Darkness", a study of life in Norway under the New Order; only the trouble is that the ground here is Hollywood and not Norway, in spite of all the quaint roofs, dormer windows and cobbled town squares. Ann Sheridan and Errol Flynn have the leading roles and they could hardly be more active, better looking or more invincibly non-Scandinavian. They are the show-pieces, timed to go off at the proper intervals, with plenty of spectacle effect and no afterglow of reality. However if you accept "Edge of Darkness" as sound action melodrama with the good and bad elements getting in their alternate licks you will find it lively enough entertainment.

There is plenty of ideological background in "Edge of Darkness" with the usual antiphonal chorus of speeches made by the enslaved people and their conquerors. I am finding it harder and harder to believe in these speeches however—the New Order I am convinced is not a subject for public debate in Occupied Europe. Far more satisfactory are the stealthy persistent acts of sabotage, the furtive gun-running and the ghostly off-shore signallings, with the sound track carefully played down. In "Edge of Darkness" there is plenty of the kind of suspense and excitement where the hand of the director manages to be a good deal quicker than the eye, or the credulity of the audience. This slickness and dexterity of direction are absorbing enough in themselves but they manage to destroy any illusion of reality. The imitation of reality, in fact, has become so expert that all you are left to admire in the end is the high quality of the imitation.

The difficulty too with all these stories of Occupied Europe is that the valor and resistance of the enslaved people comes to nothing in the end. The village is wiped out, the leaders are driven into the hills and the invaders, with nothing either forgotten or learned, are still in possession. It is exciting action drama with the third act left out. Nothing much can be done about this however. Even Hollywood can't venture to concoct that final act.

"CABIN IN THE SKY" is in the familiar tradition of colored-folk-fantasy—that is, it treats the colored race on its spiritual or higher minstrel side. I admire Ethel Waters, who has much the same radiant and expansive charm as Paul Robeson. I admire Rex Ingram too and Lena Horne and Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong and the talented dancer John "Bubbles" Sublett, and I am far from impervious to Eddie (Rochester) Anderson. Just the same I couldn't help wondering how "Cabin In the Sky" would look to, say, Marion Anderson or Roland Hayes or a cultivated graduate of the Tuskegee Institute. Actually of course the film is no more a travesty of the colored race than the average comedy is a travesty of the white race. In the case of the negro races sympathetic interpretation always stops dead at the point of describing the characters as credulous, psalm-singing, crap-shooting children. "Cabin In the Sky" is no exception.

The film has its funny if not highly imaginative moments, the music, with the Hall Johnson choir as a choral background, is beautifully sung and recorded, and the general talent engaged could easily have outshone much superior material. I suspect that the type of movie-goer who always calls a Pullman porter George will enjoy it without reserve.

BARBARA STANWYCK is brilliantly at home in the title role of "Lady of Burlesque". She has always been an authoritative girl but occasionally the accent of authority goes wrong. It doesn't here.

As you probably know "Lady of Burlesque" is the screen of Will Hays' version of Gypsy Rose Lee's "G-String Murder". Censorship has eliminated the strip-tease element in the story but has allowed things to be brightened up by a couple of murders. (Just why murder is always regarded as more respectable than sex I never have been able to figure but I guess I'm just old-fashioned.) For the rest there is the Stanwyck performance, along with some rather subdued burlesque and large sections of Gypsy Rose Lee's original knock-down and drag-out dialogue. Just fair.

THE THEATRE

Flaming Youth

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

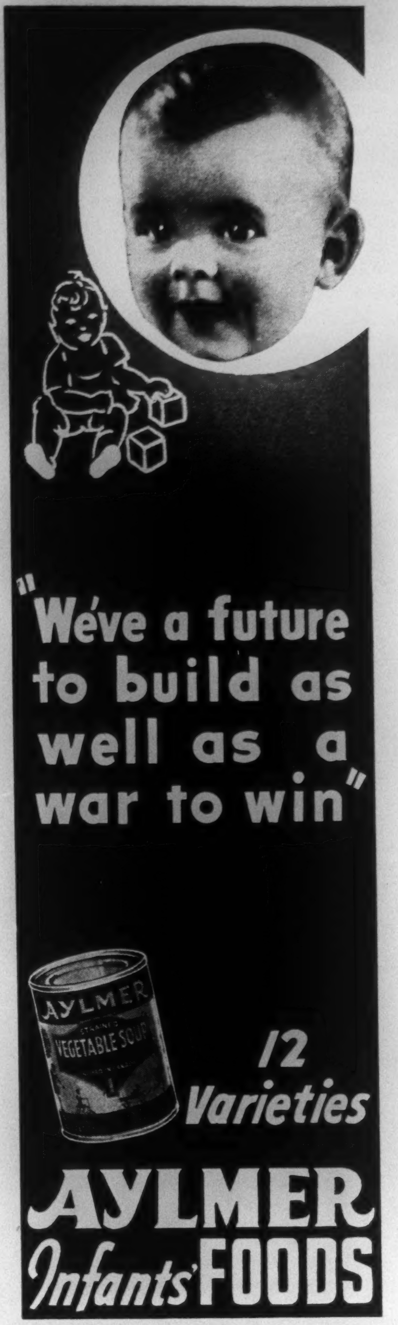
"THE VINEGAR TREE" of Paul Osborn did not rank among the ten best plays of the year in 1930, when it gave Mr. Osborn his first taste of theatrical success, but it must have come pretty near it; and "On Borrowed Time", which he wrote a few years later out of somebody else's novel, put him well up among the Broadway big names. In the Flaming Youth period the spectacle of young women discussing with their men friends the disadvantages of virginity was probably a trifle more plausible to the audience than it is today, thus making the task of the *Leone Merrick* of that day somewhat easier than it is for Cora Smith who has it at the Royal Alexandra this week.

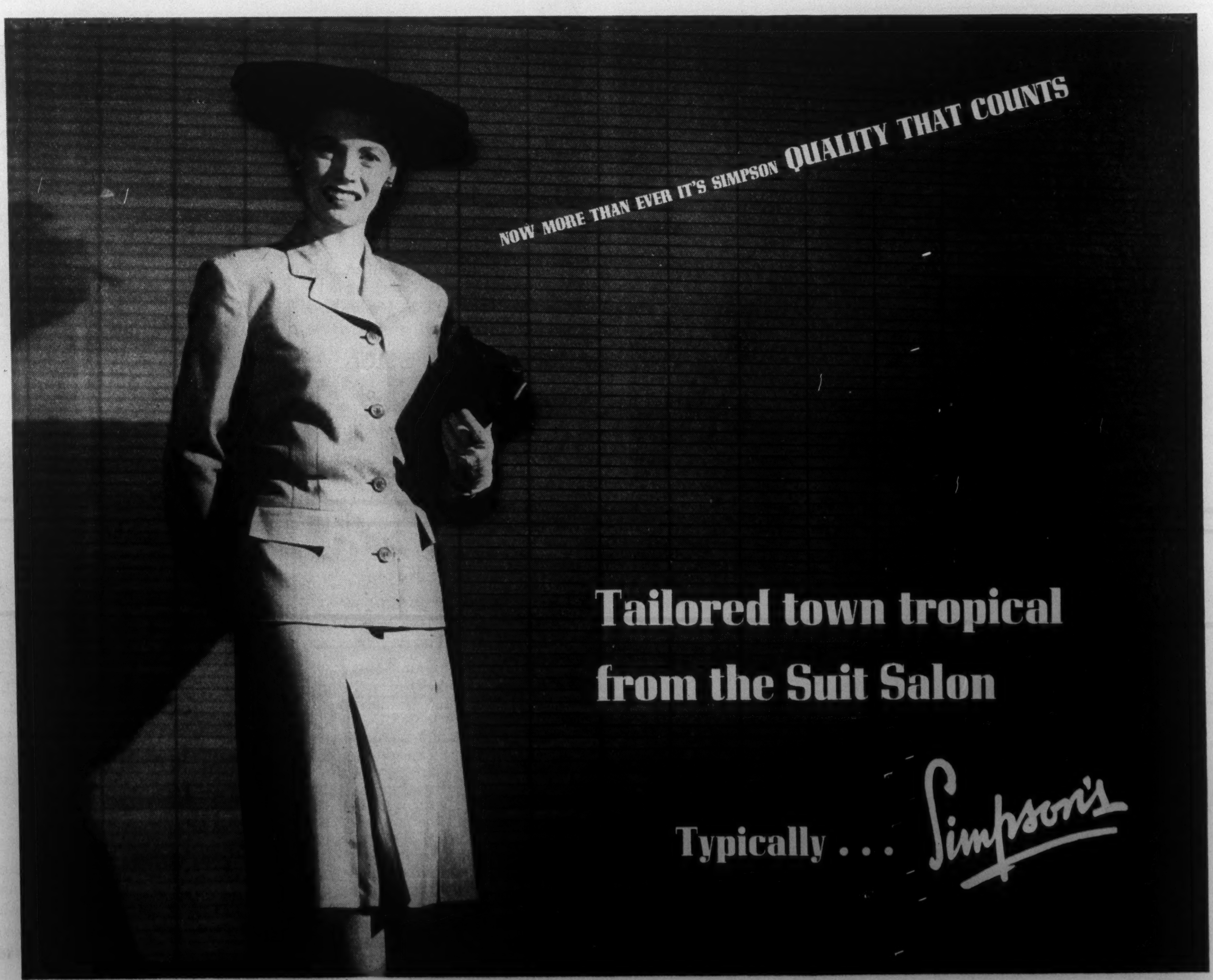
But the scatter-brained yet fundamentally sound middle-aged wife and mother who is the centre of the piece is as good a subject for the theatre as ever, and Luella Gear is an accomplished comedienne who does excellent work with this role, originally played by Mary Boland; and Richard Temple as the elderly husband plays up to her level in several important scenes. The cast as a whole is entirely competent, but needs a little more definiteness in characterization—a common lack in summer productions. The performance was admirably smooth and well-paced.

The plot is unusually ingenious and well contrived, for a light comedy. It brings on the stage a famous artist (Mr. John Grogan did not seem quite sufficiently sure of his fame) and three ladies, one of whom wrongly imagines him to be her lover of some twenty years previous, one of whom has him as her present lover, and the third, daughter of the first, regards him as a suitable person to make her more knowledgeable in affairs of the heart. The resultant complications and solutions need not be described. The dialogue is neat, if occasionally raffish, and the interest is evenly spread over the three acts, which is a rare achievement for an American playwright.

Next week Pauline Lord will appear in one of the outstanding successes of her career, and a highly amusing play, "The Late Christopher Bean" by Sidney Howard, along with Clarence Derwent, who was also in the original New York cast.

Both sides in North Africa employed barbed wire to mark mine fields. But Axis troops left in such a hurry that they failed to remove their own mine warning notices. The word for mine is the same in both languages.




NOW MORE THAN EVER IT'S SIMPSON QUALITY THAT COUNTS
Tailored town tropical from the Suit Salon
Typically . . . Simpson's

CONCERNING FOOD

The New Minimum Standard

BY JANET MARCH

REFLECTIONS on the wonders war accomplishes in quiet unwarlike fields are becoming bromidic, but, like the standard comment on the heat and humidity, there is truth in the shop-worn words. The latest evidence is the declaration from the Hot Springs food conference as to what constitutes a minimum diet. Persons whose memories are long enough to remember the amount of cash allowances to those on relief will be surprised at the extent of the diet presented by the delegates of forty-four nations. Ration tickets in most countries today would not permit all the items, but the delegates with their eyes on the stars, their feet in the kitchen and their minds filled, in all too many cases, with horrible facts of the results on undernourishment went on record that the following foods were necessary to maintain adequate health. The list is for one person for one day—

10 ounces of bread and cereals
1, or slightly over, pint of milk
½ pound of vegetables or yams
1 ounce of legumes such as dried peas or beans
4 ounces of citrus fruits or tomatoes
4 ounces of green leafy or yellow vegetables
6 ounces of meat or fish
3 ounces of butter and other fats
2 ounces of sugar
3 eggs every two days

Not many of us regularly eat all these quantities of these foods even on this continent, where, with the possible exception of South America, there is still the best and largest variety of food to be had in the world.

When you consider that English adult civilians have no citrus fruits, one egg a week in winter time, a minute amount of milk, and far less than the prescribed quantity of butter, sugar or meat, and that they are fighting a pretty fine war on the civilian home front one wonders what race of super-men may be produced by really good feeding.

It has been very hard in times past to pin nutritionists down to just what actual quantities constituted a good balanced diet, so that this pronouncement is particularly striking. From now on every organization connected with feeding has a definite standard to live up to. If we have the misfortune to see large scale unemployment again surely decency will not allow the handing out of inadequate food allowances.

Now that Canadian vegetables are coming in slowly we can eat the required four ounces of green or yellow vegetables a day without going into bankruptcy. The Canadian lettuce is grand, and it won't be long before cucumbers drop from the luxury class. Radishes are coming up like mad in Victory gardens, and you can't beat a hot weather dinner of Restigouche salmon with lettuce, cucumbers, radishes and mayonnaise. Canadian spinach, owing to the persistent rain, has taken even more back breaking laundering than usual this year. It is a tedious vegetable to prepare, but as you pour the sixth and still sandy water down the drain take heart and remember that spinach has phosphorus, calcium, iron and copper in it as well as a whole lot of vitamin A and B and a little of C, so that you will obviously be of finer clay when you have eaten your share. This is of course not including the sand which is often still present in small but pervasive quantities, and which itself may contain minerals.

It is just as easy, or nearly, to cook more spinach than you need, so how about saving out a couple of cupfuls and doing it this way the next day—

Spinach and Cheese

2 cups of cooked chopped spinach
1 cup of cheese
½ cup of bread crumbs
Salt
Pepper
Butter
1 teaspoonful of lemon juice

Mix the lemon juice with the spinach. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of spinach and sprinkle with cheese and salt and pepper. Continue in layers to the top which should be covered with the breadcrumbs, dotted with butter, and then the whole thing baked in a hot oven till it is brown.

Do you remember how in the old pre-vitamin conscious days we used to cast aside all the outer leaves of the lettuce? Well don't. The ones which had the direct rays of the sun on them for the longest time are the ones which do you most good. If they are a bit limp wash and wrap them in a damp cloth and put in the refrigerator till they are crisp. Then shred them, add some chopped cress, put in your salad bowl and toss with some good French dressing, decorate with a few radishes and you have an economical salad which has all the vitamins. What's more you still have the nice inner part of the lettuce to use to-morrow.

Don't be discouraged over the French dressing situation. Good vegetable oil well seasoned is really just about as good as the olive oil we used to buy expensively in little specialty shops. You can be a little choosey about your vinegar, and don't get too raw a one. It is no good giving too accurate quantities for tastes vary widely. One of vinegar to four of oil seems to be about right to me. Then when you have that base you can begin to add Worcester sauce, dry English mustard, paprika, lots of salt and pepper and a taste of onion juice.

Bought mayonnaise is better than most people's home made, and a lot easier on the cook whoever she may be in your house. Thin it down a little with tomato juice and add more seasonings, a little onion juice, a squeeze of lemon juice, some finely chopped green pepper, and then smile sweetly when you are complimented on your home made mayonnaise.

A BALLADE OF TRAVELLING

NIGHT comes; and pleasant Lower Five
Is crowded to the very sills.
Wildly, yet manfully, I strive
To roll my trousers into pills.
My shirt the tiny hammock fills
And on the floor my bluchers are.
Where shall I hide my roll of bills
While snoozing in the sleeping-car?

Beneath my pillow? Not at all!
It makes me white around the gills
To think of money like to fall
Behind the headpiece and its frills.
Not in my trousers! Countless ills
Might come. (I have a baleful star!)
Where shall I hide my roll of bills
While snoozing in the sleeping-car?

My socks? Ah no! My hand-valise?
Nay. Fear in drops of sweat distills.
Where can it go to bring me peace
While roaring over vales and hills?
Suppose I try the window-sills
All polished like O'Connell's bar!
Where shall I hide my roll of bills
While snoozing in the sleeping-car?

L'ENVOY

Prince, when you risk the traveller's ills
And desperately flee afar,
Where do YOU hide your roll of bills
While snoozing in the sleeping-car?

J. E. MIDDLETON.

• •

MEASURING STICK

YOU can judge people by
The clothes they wear,
By the books they read,
By the friends they share,

You can judge them, too,
By the way they walk,
By the way they smile
Or laugh or talk,

Put I think you can judge
Human beings best
By the contents of
Their medicine chest!

MAY RICHSTONE.

HELP OUT YOUR MEAT RATION

POONFUL TO A TE
WATER & STIR
8 OZ. NET
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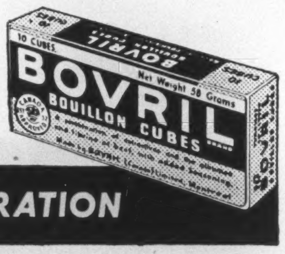
An excellent addition to macaroni and spaghetti.

Makes delicious and nourishing sandwiches; spread thinly; delightful on hot buttered toast.

Also available handy **BOVRIL** Bouillon CUBES to add pep to soups, gravies, stews and left overs.

Use Bottled **BOVRIL** for sandwiches.



43-8

BOVRIL "MEETS" the RATION

RATION NEWS

Tea/Coffee and Sugar Coupons:	Nos. 9 & 10	Valid June 24th	Remain valid until declared invalid.
	Nos. 11 & 12	Valid July 22nd	
Butter Coupons:	Nos. 14 & 15	Valid June 10th	Expire June 30th
	Nos. 16 & 17	Valid June 24th	Expire July 31st
	Nos. 18 & 19	Valid July 8th	Expire July 31st
Meat (Spare "A") Coupons:	Pair No. 1	Valid May 27th	Expire June 30th
	Pair No. 2	Valid June 3rd	Expire June 30th
	Pair No. 3	Valid June 10th	Expire June 30th
	Pair No. 4	Valid June 17th	Expire July 31st
	Pair No. 5	Valid June 24th	Expire July 31st
	Pair No. 6	Valid July 1st	Expire July 31st
Canning Sugar Coupons:	The 2 canning sugar Coupons marked "June" are valid until September 30th, 1943.		

Meat and butter Coupons becoming valid before the 15th of a month, expire at the end of that month. Meat and butter Coupons becoming valid on or after the 15th of a month, expire at the end of the following month.

Summer Travelling

Persons travelling away from home and residing in a hotel, boarding house, or summer camp for one week or more are required by law to surrender their ration books to the proprietor or management of the establishment so that the following Coupons may be detached:

2 valid meat Coupons and
1 valid butter Coupon for each week of residence;
1 valid sugar Coupon and
1 valid tea/coffee Coupon for each two weeks of residence

Address on Ration Books

For your own protection, keep the address on your ration book up to date. In the event of loss, this will enable its prompt return. You will also avoid the inconvenience of being without a ration book or the necessary delay when making a Statutory Declaration for a new book

Dairy Butter Producers

Dairy butter producers are required to register and make a monthly declaration of their sales and consumption to their Local Ration Board.

Coupons must be collected and turned in for all sales. If the producer's household consumes butter at the ration rate or in excess of it, all butter Coupons valid for the month must be surrendered from the ration books of the household. If the consumption is lower than the ration rate, only the appropriate number of valid butter Coupons need be surrendered. A combined declaration and return Coupon envelope (RB-61) can be secured from any Local Ration Board

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

Ration News — Week of June 21st, 1943. 12

TIP FOR TEA-STRETCHERS

1 level teaspoon per person is plenty if you steep sufficiently (3 to 5 minutes.) But to be sure of a completely satisfying cup . . . richer in fragrance and flavor . . . always use the choice YOUNG leaves. To get them, ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

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Superior Quality
TENDER LEAF TEA

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

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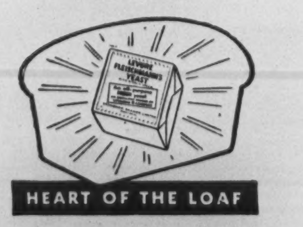
EAT MORE BREAD!

—bake it with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast —it puts B vitamins into the loaf



HEART OF THE LOAF

BREAD is one of the quickest energy replacers you can eat—one of the cheapest, too! So for energy *plus* serve more bread, and urge your family to eat it.

And if you bake at home be sure to use Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast for best results. Canada's favorite for over 70 years you can trust it to make bread that's light-textured, sweet—just right!

Today—ask your grocer for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

SUPPLEMENT YOUR VITAMINS by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex vitamins.

MADE IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

Chicken -- With a Southern Accent

BY HAZEL CARTER MAXON

IN MARYLAND, whose culinary fame had survived other wars, housekeepers found chicken a solution to the meat shortage during the long days of the Civil War. Then, as now, they had a way with it.

My great-grandmother Gordon, Maryland born and bred, handed down to me her treasured collection of "Good Recipes". As I thumbed the well-worn pages I was aware that trying times and short food rations caused her to sacrifice none of the goodness nor the graciousness of her table.

For each variety of chicken had a co-partner. She would no more think of sending roast chicken to the table in the company of cold sliced bread than we would think of wearing house slippers with a dinner dress. You serve cold bread in the South, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings reminds us, only to an enemy whom you wish never to darken your doors again.

With Maryland-baked chicken there was spoon corn bread—melting cornmeal goodness that you spoon generously out of a big shallow pan and heap on your plate with the chicken.

But such dishes as Chicken Baltimore must have put even the most fastidious husbands in their best Sunday-dinner moods. We have copied Grandmother Gordon's recipe for this one and for other Maryland chicken specialties mentioned herewith. Use these when the butcher shops are meatless or when your meat coupons run low.

Chicken Baltimore

½ spring chicken
Flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 egg, beaten
3 tablespoons fat

Wash chicken and drain. Dust with a mixture of flour, salt and pepper. Dip into egg and place in a skillet over very low heat to brown, about 15 minutes. Place skillet in a moderately slow oven (325°F.) to finish cooking. The entire cooking time will vary with the size of the chicken, about 35-45 minutes. Yield: 2 servings.

Co-starring with this Baltimore fried chicken are:

Dixie Corn Fritters

3 cups yellow cornmeal
2 tablespoons light brown sugar
1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup melted butter
2 eggs, beaten
3 cups milk

Combine dry ingredients. Gradually add butter, eggs and milk that have been mixed together, stirring until mixture thickens to pancake consistency. Add more milk, if necessary. Stir well. Pour on a greased, hot griddle and fry until nicely browned. Yield: 3 dozen small cakes.

Sunday Supper Hash

1½ cups chopped cooked chicken
1 cup of cubed, cooked potatoes
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
½ cup chicken stock

Sauté chicken and potatoes in butter until lightly browned. Add parsley and chicken stock and simmer slowly for 15 minutes or until stock has thickened slightly. Serve over warm biscuits. Yield: 4 servings.

To the following recipe Grandmother Gordon might well have added, as do we, you haven't tasted chicken until you eat it.

Baked, Maryland Style

1 3-pound chicken, disjointed
1 tablespoon flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons drippings or butter

Clean chicken and wash. Lay each piece separately in a shallow roasting pan so they do not touch. Dust with a mixture of flour, salt and pepper. Dot with drippings and bake in a hot oven (400°F.) 45-60 minutes or until tender. Baste frequently with a mixture of ¼ cup of melted fat and ¼ cup water. Yield: 4 servings.

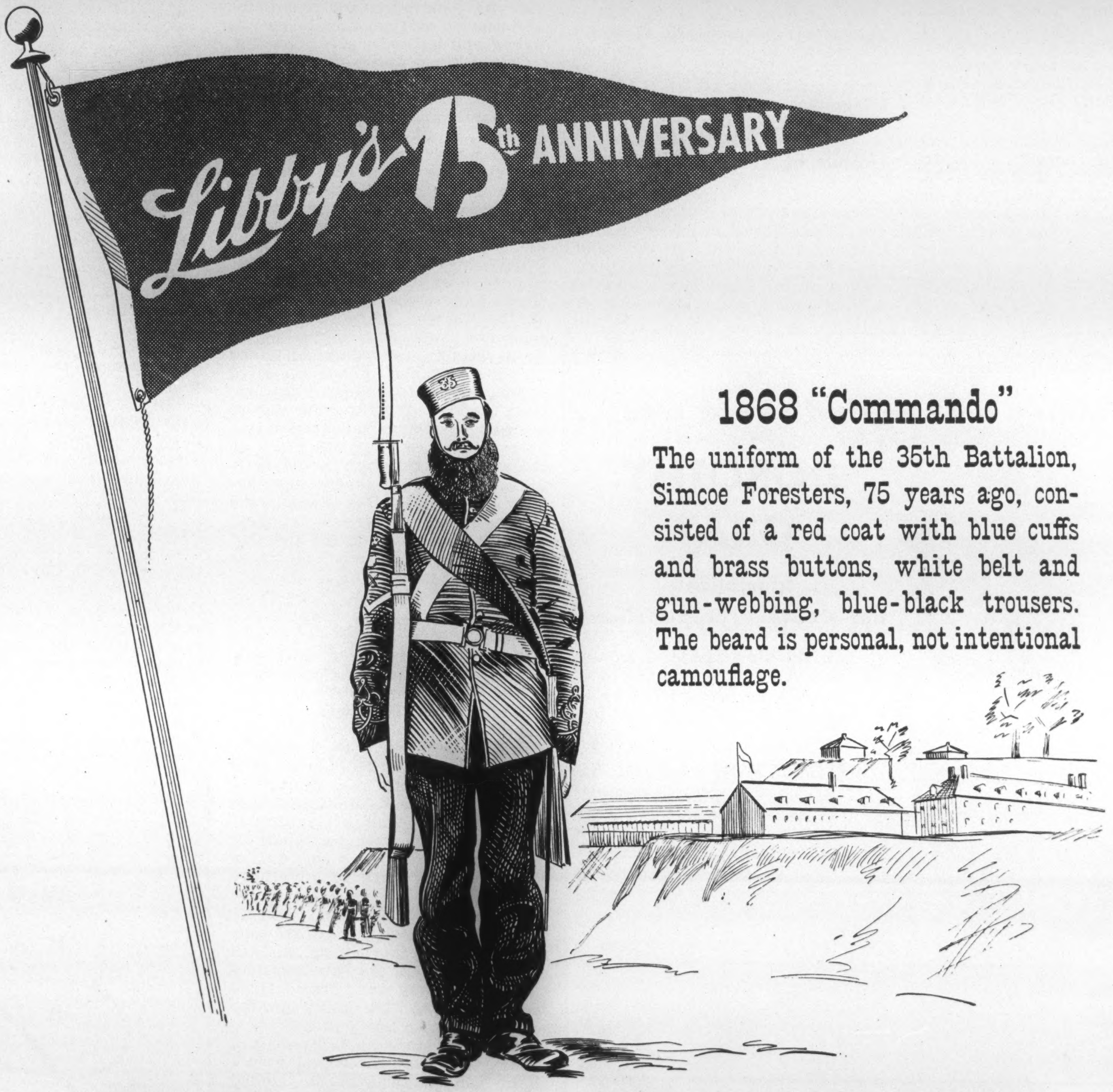
With which you will serve spoon bread and perhaps sweet pickled peaches.

Spoon Corn Bread

2 cups scalded milk
½ cup yellow cornmeal
3 eggs, separated
½ teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon melted butter

Scald milk and gradually add cornmeal, stirring constantly. Cook over low heat until the consistency of mush. Remove from heat. Beat egg yolks until light and lemon-colored. Stir in baking powder, salt and melted butter. Add to mush. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and pour the mixture into a 9-inch greased casserole dish. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 30 minutes or until lightly browned. Approximate yield: 6 servings. Serve, like potatoes, on same plate as chicken.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT
Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.



1868 "Commando"

The uniform of the 35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters, 75 years ago, consisted of a red coat with blue cuffs and brass buttons, white belt and gun-webbing, blue-black trousers. The beard is personal, not intentional camouflage.

WAR accustoms us to sudden and disrupting changes . . . but many of the most fundamental alterations in our way of life come with the gentle passing of the years so naturally as scarcely to be appreciated until long after their acceptance becomes an established fact.

During the past 75 years (31 years manufacturing in Canada) Libby's has weathered several wars . . . yet has seen no changes more vital to the daily living of us all than the steady, sure developments in the growing, processing and "canning" of ever more and better foods.

Libby's now supplies more than 100 different foods and condiments to please your palate and enrich your diet. Each has been brought to market only after long research to establish its quality at the highest attainable peak of perfection—and each is the subject of constant inspection and test to maintain that peak in every pack. The result is that Libby's Label on any food is your assurance of the finest possible quality, consistently uniform, rich in nourishment, exquisite in flavour.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Madame Chiang Kai-shek -- China's First Lady

BY THELMA CRAIG

LAST week for the first time in history a woman spoke to the combined Houses of the Canadian Parliament from the floor of the House of Commons. A Chinese woman whom very many people of the United Nations believe could best represent the women of the United Nations at the peace conference.

Diminutive in physical stature, Madame Chiang Kai-shek symbolizes the brave spirit of the defenders of freedom everywhere. Slender as a reed, she is the interpreter of the heroic struggle of the unconquerable people of China. As Prime Minister Mackenzie King remarked: "The inspired leadership of the Generalissimo and his distinguished wife personifies China's fight for freedom, not alone from the forces of aggression but from all the forces of evil; and not for China alone, but for all mankind."

Madame Chiang herself has said that since women constitute approximately half the population of the world, they should assume half the responsibilities for the welfare of humanity. And in introducing her, Speaker Glen reminded: "In no other war of magnitude has the power and service of women been so universally employed, and inevitably there have arisen women leaders and world figures who by precept and example have set the standard of devotion, duty and sacrifice — safe guides to an unsafe world. Our distinguished guest to-day is one of these great world leaders."

Seeing and hearing Madame Chiang last week, we were reminded of the statement she is reported to have made in addressing Wellesley College, her alma mater: "Any individual is the product not only of environment and period but of inherited culture and civilization of his or her forbears."

Heiress of Ancient Wisdom

Those of us who saw and heard her in Canada's capital, thought of her as the heir of an ancient and illustrious culture on the one hand, and as a twentieth century stateswoman on the other. Her simply-cut costumes were in the Chinese tradition, yet her coiffure and the little jackets she wore might have been those of the well-dressed Westerner. Her movements were like soft music, yet lively. Her manner was calm and confident, yet vivacious and sensitive. With good looks and charm, she was penetrating and purposeful. Soft-hearted and emotional, she was strong and unflinching.

Chinese-born, American-educated, a product of the Orient and the Occident, one's first impression of her is that she is a woman of beauty and charm. You know she is Chinese, that her eyebrows are well-pencilled, her eyelashes long, her eyes very black pools of deep feeling and quick recognition, her mouth nicely lipsticked, her grooming perfect. You know that she looks exquisite in her keipau frock whether it be an enchanting white with traceries of silver, such as she was seen wearing at the Chateau Laurier; or inconspicuous black with white piping about the tiny upstanding collar and the slit lower skirt as she appeared in the House of Commons; or royal blue, smothered with white daisies traced in black, as she wore at the press conference. You note her well-chosen jewellery which is distinctly Chinese. And you know that her feet are daintily clad, though she carries a large American handbag; that she moves with grace and that she has an acute awareness of things about her.

Politics Like Love

But once she starts to speak, whether in the House of Commons or at the press conference you forget her beauty and her charm, her sex and her race, for she startles you with her mental qualities. A reporter asks: "What immediate help could the United Nations give China?"

Quick as a flash, Madame comes back fearlessly, full of conviction, an authority speaking on behalf of the Generalissimo and of China: "We need help in the air. We have the manpower, we have the army, we have the will to fight. But we need air protection, and when communications are opened up, we will need heavy guns, for we ourselves manufacture only small arms. If we are going to push the enemy into the sea, we will need heavy artillery."

One of her answers will remain a classic. Did she believe that Russia might join forces with the United Nations against Japan—or was that too much to hope? One of the national characteristics of the Chinese is not to do things without careful deliberation. Madame Chiang never speaks without thinking things through, she is never caught off guard.

"Questions of politics are like questions of love," she replied, after a three-quarter moment's hesitation. "Neither is predictable. One can predict about everything else but one cannot predict about love," she added, her smile and twinkle breaking into a merry laugh.

She is the interviewer's delight. At the press conference she answered every question put to her. Her phrases were always exact. Her utterances had a disciplined cleanness. Her mind always penetrating, probing the implication of every word, but saying it with despatch.

Expressive Voice

And who in all Canada speaks with greater excellence of enunciation! She has no accent. She never slurs her words. Her inflection is deeply expressive. Those of us who listened to her in the House of Commons may not have grasped the full meaning of every sentence but even her definition of "ochlocracy" at the time seemed completely clear. Not a member of the House of Commons or Senate, leaning forward and absorbed in her address, looked puzzled when she said: "Ochlocracy is but the inchoate rococo of mob rule bred on febrile emotions and unrestraint." Yet, after her address was over, press and parliamentarians even, went hustling for their dictionaries. But such is the gift of communication of thought of China's First Lady. Coming from her lips all statements seem easy of comprehension.

Her address to the combined Houses was one that might have been made to a galaxy of academic minds, so scholarly was it in its approach, so historical in its subject matter, so philosophical and logical in its definitions. In fact, it seemed more like a thesis for a Ph.D. degree than an address to the representatives of the people.

Said Madame Chiang: "Should not we of the United Nations also strive for foresight and exercise understanding so that the vanquished will be treated as neighbors and as fellow-beings while punishment should be limited only to the perpetrators of this war?" Again we get a glimpse of the measure of this woman.

That is China's First Lady, twentieth century stateswoman, who believes in using one's mind to the best of one's ability and then saying what she thinks with clarity and conviction.

You cannot separate Madame Chiang, the woman, from Madame Chiang, the stateswoman. In her time, women in China have begun to participate in the People's Political Council and in public activities of every kind. Asked about their place in war plants, she replied: "We have so much manpower that it is not necessary for our women to go into industry as in others of the United Nations. But the war has developed in women a higher sense of responsibility to the nation and to the fighting men. And on the part of the men there has developed a stronger sense of comradeship with the women." She is the founder of the Association of Chinese Women to Support the National Defence.

Stateswoman

Nor can you separate Madame Chiang, the stateswoman, from Madame Chiang, the woman. Madame Chiang who slipped quietly and unnoticed into the Memorial Chamber below the Peace Tower and placed a "Remembrance" to Canadian soldiers who fell in the last war. Madame Chiang who sent the flowers with which she was showered to hospitals for the sick. Madame Chiang before whom more than 100 delegates from Chinese societies from Halifax to Vancouver came to bow and often to weep unashamedly. Madame Chiang who looked like a queen enthroned as she sat on a dais amid a bower of flowers for the reception given by the Chinese Minister to Canada, Dr. Liu Shih-Shun. Madame Chiang who greeted children who had been unable to get a glimpse of her at Parliament Hill, at the train as she was leaving for Montreal. Madame Chiang, who, asked if the Chinese would be willing to alter their diet to improve its nutritional value, replied:

"I think my people are the most reasonable people in the world. They only need to be shown. But actually, I might say, the way we cook some of our foods is superior, scientifically, to the Western way of cooking them. For instance, you cook your vegetables so that you destroy much of their vitamin value. We cook our vegetables lightly and so retain the vitamins and the food is more palatable—at least to our taste, and Chinese food is so popular on this continent that I think perhaps it is more palatable to your taste, too."

No wonder press, parliamentarians and public alike, were heard to remark again and again—"She has everything".

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THE OTHER PAGE

Wild Poets I Have Known --- William Watson

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

WHEN William Watson visited America in 1909 Edwin Markham celebrated that event by a Sunday afternoon gathering of New World intellectuals. It was a remarkable party. The book-lined house in Westerleigh Park was crowded with celebrities of either sex. Poets, I think, predominated. For under one roof, I remember, were Charles Hanson Towne, Sara Teasdale, Joyce Kilmer, Theodosia Garrison, Richard Watson Gilder, Margaret Widdemer, Louis Untermeyer, Percy Mackaye, Robert Underwood Johnson, and many, many others. It was like a slice out of "Who's Who." You couldn't put down a tea-cup without brushing against a bard. All the talk, you felt, ought to be in iambic pentameter.

The guest of honor, of course, was William Watson. We were all anxious to see the illustrious one who had written "Wordsworth's Grave" and "Lachrymae Musarum" and had three times just missed being made the Poet Laureate of England. On Tennyson's death, we remembered, Gladstone had recommended Watson for that post, which went eventually to the vastly inferior rhymster, Alfred Austin. But at the time of the Markham reception Watson was better known in America by his acid-noted attack on Margot Asquith, with the opening lines of

She is not old, she is not young,
The woman with the serpent's
tongue.

Whether or not that attack was merited is not for me to say. But, beside making a lot of people mad, it went like prairie-fire through the press of the world. It even called forth a counter-blast, "The Poet With The Coward's Tongue," from the long-locked Richard Le Gallienne, but the rhymed retort was quite without the cutting edge of the sturdier poet's masterly phrasing.

Watson, in his own defence, claimed his poem was inspired not so much by petticoat rule and Cliveden-set conditions in a Mauve Age setting as by the callousness of the British Government (obviously embodied in Prime Minister Asquith) towards struggling genius, tacitly including himself and openly referring to John Davidson, who had written his "Fleet Street Eclogues" and then committed suicide in preference to slowly starving to death. The outraged Asquith family, in turn, claimed Watson had bothered and pestered the Prime Minister for both a stipend and an appointment to the Poet Laureateship. Many years earlier, it's true, Lord Rosebery when Prime Minister had granted Watson a governmental allowance of a hundred pounds a year. Even a poet, however, can't live on a hundred pounds a year. So Gladstone in 1893 slightly amplified the grant to a Civil List pension of two hundred pounds. But Watson was always hard up. He fulfilled the ancient legend of toil and want for the true maker of song. For it was to poetry, and poetry alone, that he gave his entire life The more discerning public, it's true, recognized the distinction and dignity and clarity of style in his verses, marked more by thought than by passion. Much of it, indeed, approximated to literary criticism in poetic form, and much of it, for all its eloquence, was too contemplative to appeal to the man in the street.

So Watson remained poor. None of his volumes was a best-seller. His first book, "The Prince's Quest," remained quite unnoticed until his later work brought belated attention to its merits. But he went on, with a Yorkshire stubbornness all his own, writing poetry which appealed only to the elect. He worked hard, for that classic purity of style, naturally, didn't come by accident. He worked so hard that insomnia overtook him and to obtain sleep he resorted to the use of chloral hydrate. This resulted in a mental collapse. The thin partition between genius and insanity broke down. He went crazy enough to try to stop the then Duke of York's carriage on London Bridge, was taken in charge, and committed to an institution. There, luckily, he not only made a recovery but transmuted his woes into song and wrote his unmatched and memorable "Ode In May," very much as cell life wrung from Oscar Wilde that compensating masterpiece known as "The Ballad of Reading Jail."

IN 1909, at the age of 51, Watson paid his first visit to the New World. That visit resulted in a "Hymn To America" which began

Great and fair is she on land;
High of heart and strong of hand.
Dawn is on her forehead still,
In her veins youth's angry thrill.

It also resulted in Edwin Markham's gathering of the clan, to which I went early, for even in my 'teens I had fallen under the spell of William Watson and was eager to meet him in the flesh.

I use that phrase "in the flesh" advisedly, for the sturdy and beetling-browed Yorkshireman I talked to was no pallid aesthete. He looked aldermanic and solid, more like a wholesale grocer than a poet. There was a trace of Yorkshire heaviness in both his figure and his voice. He was not voluble, as was his still youthful and attractive Irish wife, who made herself into a sort of collision-mat between her grim-jawed mate and the outer world. Being a woman, she realized the importance of the unimportant. For Watson's sense of humor was practically a void. The trouble with him, I think, was that he was too honest. He said what he felt, let the friendships fall where they might. He resented sham. He remained a sort of *enfant terrible*, stolidly indifferent to how words can wound and enmities beget enmity. He was irascible, segregative, imperious, and as impatient of criticism as he was injudicious in voicing grievances. It was that wife of his, with her Irish wit and charm, who played about her large-bodied spouse like a humming-bird about a nodding and sun-drowsed wistaria-vine.

His eye remained cold as I tried to tell him how much his "Lachrymae Musarum" had always meant to me; it got still colder when I said I wished he'd hit on a less scholastic title for that ode. But even glaciers melt a little around the edges. The unknighted knight bent a trifle and told me about his last meeting with Tennyson. Mr. Watson also explained to me how he did all his composing in the open air. Open air, in fact, played quite an important part in that Sunday afternoon gathering at Westerleigh Park.

FOR, as the guests began to pour into the Markham home, the discomfort of the overseas visitor became more and more apparent to me. He fidgetted and mopped his brow and seemed more and more distrait. No questions were asked when he slipped quietly out of the room. But when half-an-hour passed and the homage-payers were there in full force we all experienced an accruing wonder as to where the man of the hour might be.

Nobody seemed to know. It was like a funeral with the corpse missing. The lion was not there to be lionized.

So searching parties were formed and we went scouting about in puzzled groups, looking for that lost guest of honor. The house was explored, and then the grounds.

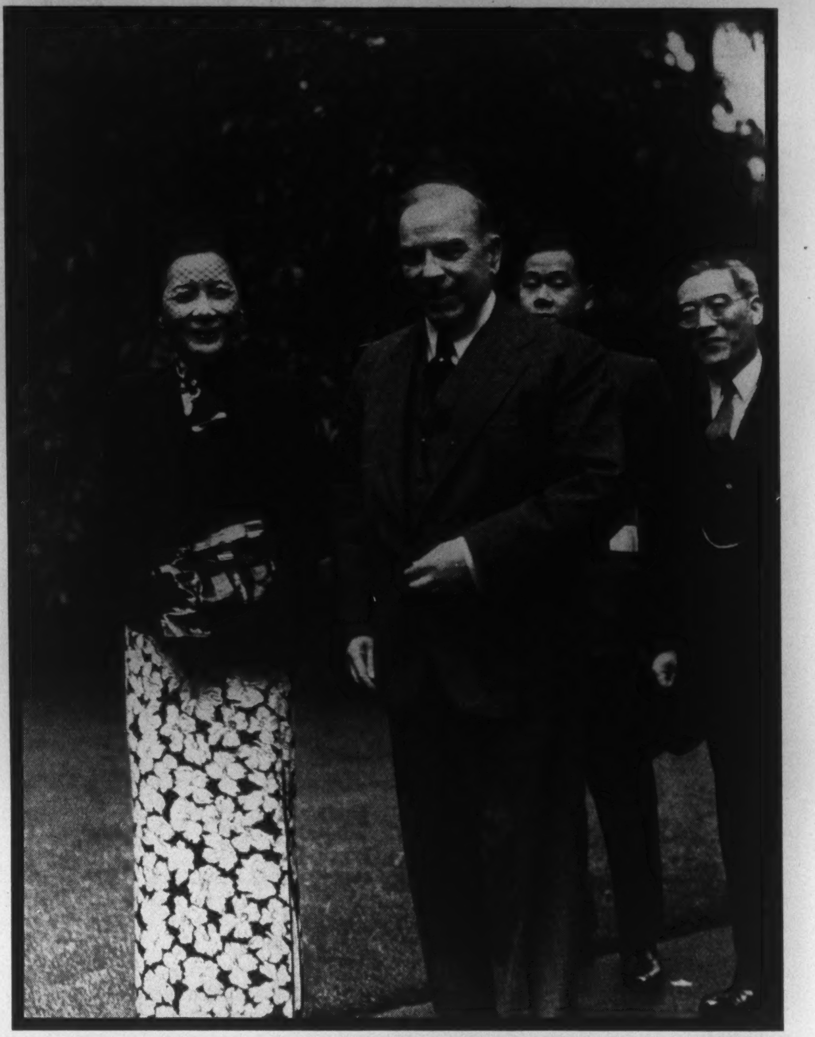
We found the missing one, eventually, striding contemplatively back and forth at the edge of an open field. The house had been too hot, he explained *more Anglico*, and he'd felt the need of a little open air. He may have been composing an ode, or merely composing his spirit. But after his wife had talked to him long and earnestly he went docilely but not enthusiastically back to the gathering of celebrities. That gathering, of course, had remained slightly suggestive of a shot-gun wedding shadowed by an obviously reluctant groom.

It was in 1912 that Sir William Watson once more visited America. Individualist to the last, he expressed his dislike for Chicago in what takes on the aspects of a shadowy threat of humor:

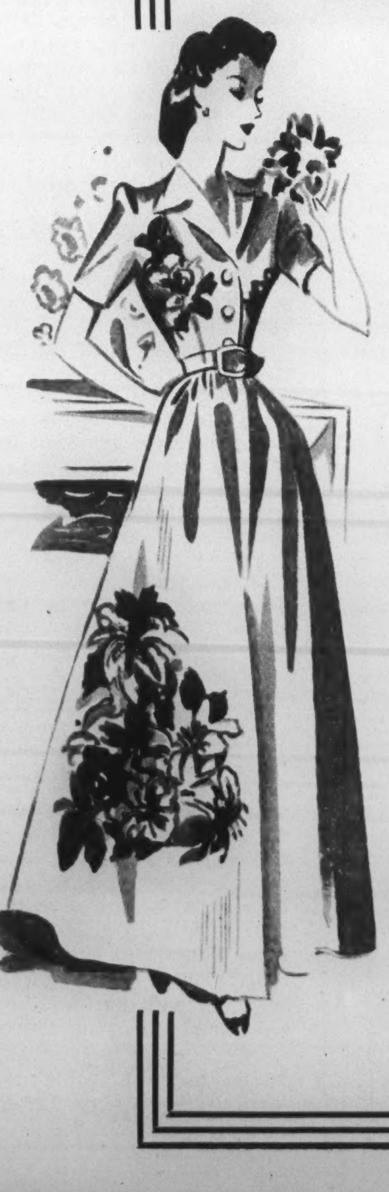
Quick, porter! Speed I sing.
In waiting coach my luggage fling.
This is no place to dream a ditty—
A huge, rude, savage, seething city!

IN THAT quatrain, I think, in that grim disregard of the amenities that soften internecine warfare and rivalries, lies the explanation of Watson's frustrated life. His taste, as an artist, may have been impeccable; but his taste, as a man of the world, was often atrocious. He was, consequently, always in trouble. As a poet he had that rare intuition which makes it impossible to corrupt poetry with the thoughts and associations of everyday prose. As a mere townsman and taxpayer he was forever making mistakes and offending his associates. He never courted popularity. He openly opposed his country in the Boer War. He bitterly berated England for the Armenian massacres and its passiveness before "Abdul The Damned". Novelists, he claimed, were not artists. They were merely players of a game which must soon come to an end, as all games do. Critics, instead of being interpreters, were now interlopers. Even men like Wells and Arnold Bennett were not good writers.

When you're bitter with critics, of course, the critics get bitter with you. Watson came to be known as "England's forgotten genius",—though Lord Fisher stalwartly proclaimed him England's greatest poet. His declining years, unmellowed by time, were spent in poverty and ill-health in a cottage at Peacehaven (Rottingdean). In a Sussex nursing-home a few miles from that cottage he died in the summer of 1935. Yet only a few weeks before his passing an American admirer named Albert Whitin (whom he had met and talked with for only half an hour) bequeathed to him ten thousand dollars. That American, I fancy, must have known real poetry when he read it.



Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister King got along extremely well together during the Chinese First Lady's visit last week. In this picture by Karsh they are seen with Dr. Liu Shih-shun, the Chinese Minister to Canada (extreme right), and the Hon. L. K. K'ung, Secretary General of the Legation, a direct descendant of the great philosopher Confucius.



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GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 26, 1943 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

How Are Canadians Using Their War Earnings?

BY GRANT SMITH

The Canadian national income has just about doubled since 1938. Bank circulation has more than tripled in the same period.

This new money is putting a store of purchasing power in the hands of Canadian salary and wage earners. The way this accumulation is being, and will be, spent is important to our economy. It is a constant threat to inflation barriers. It could cause a speculative boom. Saved and spent wisely it can be of value during the change-over to peacetime economy.

The writer reviews the present spending trends and arrives at some reassuring conclusions.

GROWING with the increasing national income of Canada, which in the past four years has almost doubled, a reservoir of unexpended purchasing power is accumulating in the hands of Canadian salary and wage earners. The proportions and distribution of this accumulation are difficult to appraise, but its existence is clearly implied by a number of indications.

Potentially it could affect Canadian wartime economy in one of several ways. Escaping the checks of wartime price control it might become an inflationary threat. Denied access to consumer goods and services it might set off a speculative boom in the security field. Saved and spent wisely it may be an important safety ballast during the transition to peacetime economy.

In 1938 the Canadian national income was approximately 4,283 million dollars. Last year by the most reliable estimates it was 7,500 million dollars. Current estimates are at a rate of 8,400 million dollars for the year and if the present trend continues it will probably be considerably above that figure.

Wage levels are still very uneven across Canada. In a few instances they are still close to the subsistence level and in a considerable number of cases, after tax deductions, barely encompass the actual cost of living. But on the whole this increase of four billion dollars has a wider distribution than any previous national income of the Canadian people. In spite of taxes and war savings a considerable part, especially in industrial pay rolls, remains unexpended and a liquid asset in the hands of wage and salary earners.

That the doubling of the national income has so far had relatively little inflationary effect has been due partly to the huge reserves of productive capacity that existed in Canada at the beginning of the war, and partly to the checks supplied by taxation and the support of the Canadian public to the war savings program.

Latterly with the complete utilization of our productive capacity and the gradual restriction of production for civilian use the only remaining check has been the rationing of goods, and price control of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. With employment and national income still rising, these very checks have a tendency to increase the accumulation of unused purchasing power.

Because of differences in individual circumstances there is a limit to the effectiveness of government control or regulation of spending. In the final analysis the economic results of this accumulating spending power depend on what the individual men and women of Canada are doing with their money.

Examination of the current spending habits of Canadians shows that some of the safest outlets for this accumulating spending power are already being widely used. For example during the past three years premium payments for life insurance have risen from below $212,000,000 to a total

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

John Irwin

RECENTLY when the Dominion Government went into the oil business by undertaking to finance the commercial possibilities of the recovery of oil from the famed Athabasca tar sands at McMurray, Alberta, it was not surprising to those acquainted with John Irwin of Montreal to learn he had been named President of Abasand Oils Limited. As an associate remarked at the time, "If there's oil in them thar tar sands, John Irwin will get it out."

Mr. Irwin is perhaps best known to most Canadians as the energetic President of Canadian Oil Companies Limited. He is, however, equally at home in a variety of other fields. As President of both McArthur - Irwin, Limited, and the Crown Diamond Paint Co. Limited, he is recognized as a leading figure in the paint industry. As head of Irwin Dyestuff Corporation Limited, his technical knowledge of that subject would assure him close attention at any gathering of color chemists.

Born of Irish Presbyterian parents in Kingston, Ontario, 62 years ago, Mr. Irwin possesses the Irish gift for an apt phrase and a friendly manner which immediately puts others at ease. When talking to Celtic friends, Colonel Bill O'Brien and Clary McKenna, an indefinable turn of expression or a hint of Irish brogue would make a stranger wonder how long it was since he came over from the "ould sod."

John Irwin's versatility and broad background reveal themselves in many ways. A stenographer as a youth in Kingston with the firm of E. Chown & Son, he still makes notes of telephone conversations in shorthand. The ease with which he absorbs the vital elements of a legal document in a fraction of the time required by the average business man is the result of his association for a number of years, still as a stenographer, with the well-known Montreal legal firm of McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan and Mitchell. Six years later he struck out for himself, when he had the opportunity of purchasing the old established paint firm of McArthur, Corneille (now known as McArthur-Irwin Limited.)

Despite his many-sided interests, Mr. Irwin is primarily an oil man. The McColl-Frontenac Oil Company was largely his creation. He started it with a small refinery unit in Montreal. When control of McColl passed to the Texaco Company, he returned to the oil business in 1939 as President of Canadian Oil.

Without doubt, John Irwin's forward-looking mind is already busy visualizing the great benefits which may accrue to Canada through the development of her Northwestern tar sands. Certainly his familiarity with technical problems and his capacity for coping with difficulties of this kind will be needed in his new undertaking. There are those who consider those same tar sands as a kind of financial quicksands, with everything going in and nothing coming out. . . To date approximately $1,000,000 has been expended on this project under private enterprise . . . with only negligible results. This time the Government is putting up an initial appropriation of $500,000, and has entered into an agreement with Abasand Oils whereby its present plant is to be rehabilitated and operated on behalf of the Government. Mr. Irwin's appointment is Mr. Howe's method of implementing the statement he made at that time: "We have reinforced the management with some of the best men we can lay our hands on."

F. P. L. Lane

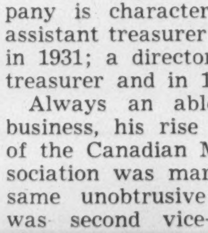
F. P. L. LANE, newly elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has no hankering for the limelight, perhaps because his career, in its steady but unspectacular upward progress is a prime example of the old adage, "Slow and steady wins the race."

Born in Montreal, fifty years ago, this pleasant-faced chap with the unusual array of given names (the F. P. L. stands for Frederick Penton Loftus), spent approximately half of his life in Toronto. Educated there at St. Albans Cathedral School, he got his early business training with the Imperial Bank. Shortly thereafter, young Lane graduated to accounting and for several years was associated with the firm of Clarkson & Cross, chartered accountants of Toronto, although he did not complete the studies which would have made him a full-fledged C.A.

Many a businessman would agree that a thorough grounding in banking and accountancy is the logical springboard for a career in finance. The rule apparently functioned in Mr. Lane's case, for in 1917 he was appointed secretary of United Cigar Stores Limited and subsidiary companies. The event marked the beginning of his long association with the tobacco trade. In 1921 he left Toronto and returned to Montreal, where he joined the staff of Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, with which firm he has since been identified. For years he has successfully directed its financial affairs.

His quiet and unassuming progress to the vice-presidency of that company is characteristic. He became assistant treasurer in 1929; secretary in 1931; a director in 1933; in 1938 treasurer and in 1939 vice-president.

Always an able spokesman for business, his rise to the presidency of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was marked by much the same unobtrusive progression. He was second vice-president of the C.M.A. in 1941 and vice-president in 1942. Mr. Lane's succession to the leadership of the Association at this time is particularly fitting, since his intimate knowledge of the many complex angles of financial management should stand the C.M.A. in good stead, concerned as it is at present with the threat of high taxation to post-war business stability.



But Mr. Lane, despite his many responsibilities, finds time for relaxation. He is a better-than-average golfer, and an enthusiastic angler. His wife is a daughter of Wilton C. Eddis, of the accountancy firm of Wilton C. Eddis & Sons of Toronto. They have one daughter who is married and resides in Montreal. Tall, quiet, with considerable poise, it is extremely difficult to get Mr. Lane to talk about himself. His record however, speaks for itself.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Wartime Spirit for Peace

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT'S said every day that because we do so much in wartime we can do it in peacetime too. That is, we can produce as many goods and provide as many jobs and have as large a natonal income. Well, no doubt we can in theory. In practice we are going to find—if we don't mend our fences in the meantime—that something fundamental has gone from us with the return of peace, something without which the realization of present hopes for peacetime is impossible. That fundamental something is unity of purpose, a common objective. While the war continues, and especially before there is any prospect of peace to cause us to relax, we are all agreed upon the essentiality of victory. We place the national welfare before our individual interest. But when peace comes in the door, unity goes out the window.

With the vision of final victory that has come to us since the fall of Tunisia we've also come to realize that war has created problems and accentuated others for which we have to find workable and generally-acceptable solutions if we are not to be plunged into domestic conflict when peace returns.

There's the fact that production and employment and the national income will apparently have to be maintained at least at the peak wartime levels if there are to be enough jobs and purchasing power and the people are to be able to pay the taxes to service the greatly-expanded public debt and the cost of any social security plan adopted. We say "at least at peak wartime levels." But if jobs have to be provided for all or nearly all of those now working and for the men and women coming out of the forces, we shall need a lot more jobs than exist now. And, apart from that, there's the fact that a large part of our present employment arises from the wartime needs of Britain, Russia and other countries.

Others Have Expanded Too

Will they need our products in any such volume after the war, remembering that they also have greatly expanded their productive capacities? They will be looking for export markets just as we will—for larger markets, because of their larger productive powers. And export markets may be scarce. Of course, there will be the immediate needs of the devastated countries to take care of, but beyond that the latter may be expected to do their own rebuilding. There will be opportunities in the development and industrialization of China, but competition to do business with her will be great. No doubt we shall get our share of such business if we plan intelligently for it now. But maybe we'd better try to build up our own capacity for consumption and not lean too expectantly on export trade.

One thing is certain: we can't count on a Beveridge or Marsh social security plan to take care of us. Social security doesn't make any national income; it only disposes of it when made. Without a sufficient national income, social security won't work. Sir William Beveridge says that actually his plan deals with only one side of security, and that security is like a three-legged stool which falls if one leg is missing, the legs being lasting peace, reasonably full employment and assurance of income when men cannot work. Canada's Dr. Marsh similarly says that social security organization is only part of the total post-war reconstruction program that is necessary, and that social security legislation itself must be fitted into a series of policies essential for economic restoration and the maintenance of production and income at high levels.

Opposition is Diminishing

When the Beveridge plan first appeared it was opposed by a considerable section of British business on the ground that it would add to production costs and thus handicap Britain in the international competition for markets after the war. It was pointed out that the people expected a higher standard of living after the war when it was uncertain that the pre-war standard could be restored with Britain's foreign investments consumed by the war and export markets perhaps difficult to recover. Opposition still exists but has diminished, business probably thinking that the plan, or a modification of it, is bound to come and that it may be insurance against having to make more radical concessions. The *Economic Journal*, London, now says that the total cost of the plan, in additional taxes and contributions, at most would amount to 3 per cent of the income of wage-earners and not more than 2 per cent of the income of non-wage-earners. "It is up to the opponents of the plan," says the *Journal*, "to show that this is an excessive price for abolition of the misery and poverty of the marginal 10 per cent of the population and of the undernourishment of a much higher proportion of our children."

Of course it isn't an excessive price, if it will do that. But it's only a part of what it really takes to make security. We've got to have peace and employment too—peace at home as well as abroad. Canada's curse has been sectionalism; it has taken a war to unite us. United, our achievements have astonished the world and ourselves. We would do as well in peace if we put the same spirit into it. This column's plan for a better Canada consists of three "mores"—more co-operation, more production, more sharing.

This is Starvation! In Greece thousands of children like this boy, age 12, roam the streets seeking food. This is what the Greek War Relief Fund in Canada is seeking to overcome.

of more than $230,000,000 last year. Underwriters estimate that premium payments may this year pass the $245,000,000 mark.

While this increase of about $35 million dollars means an impressive total in new insurance policies, the actual increase of premium payments is not large in relation to the new purchasing power of the Canadian population. However it is one of the most satisfactory outlets from the point of view of the war effort and the economic health of the country.

Debt Reduction

Other satisfactory indices provide a picture of general debt reduction in Canada. There are no general figures on mortgages in Canada outside of recent census returns on farm mortgages, but reports from both insurance companies and trust and loan companies emphasize a very large amount of mortgage repayment going throughout the Dominion. They point out that this is especially evident in regard to urban residential mortgages, but state that there is an appreciable, though not so marked, rise in payments on farm mortgages.

Right across the Canadian business field there is the same story of debt repayment. Indicative of the improvement in consumers' debt is the 40 to 50 per cent reduction in accounts receivable by retail stores across Canada. Cash sales are increasing as credit and instalment sales are decreasing and both small business and professional men report an increase in payments on old accounts which had been written off their books.

Examination of the Bank of Canada statistics on Canadian bank deposits reveals where another substantial portion of the new purchasing power is accumulating. The figures show that while larger accounts, particularly those between $1,000 and $5,000 have been considerably reduced, presumably as the owners have invested in Victory Bonds, there has been a total increase of 246,000 personal savings accounts, with deposits up about 54 million dollars since before the war. The increase is entirely in new small-sized deposits, as there has been an actual decrease in accounts over $1,000 while the number under that level has increased by 250,000 accounts amounting to 123 million dollars.

Trend to Thrift

These savings accounts indicate a healthy trend towards thrift, but they still represent the effort of only about a quarter of a million people. Purchasing power they represent is but a fraction of the new income. However, another indication of the accumulating purchasing power, and to many economists a disquieting one, is the disproportionate rise in the total active note circulation in Canada.

In 1938, according to Bank of Canada statistics, the average active note circulation for the year was 205 million dollars. Current figures show a present active note circulation of approximately 666 millions of dollars.

This phenomenal increase in note circulation is so far in excess of every comparative index of activity that might have contributed to it that bank statisticians view it with considerable suspicion. Even after taking into consideration fields of spending not covered by retail trade indices, such as transportation, liquor or amusements, they feel it indicates a very considerable hoarding of bank notes.

These two pools, bank savings and excess bank notes in circulation, only indicate part of the pool of potential purchasing power that is growing every month. In addition to this a large proportion of bonds that have been purchased in smaller denominations are unregistered and can be converted into cash in the pocket as readily as a bank deposit.

Personal Budgets

Examination of actual budgets being followed by a number of workers in Toronto war plants reveals how this accumulation of unspent income is occurring. While in most cases the amounts spent for food are increased, partly because of some increased prices and partly because of more meals eaten in restaurants and cafeterias, on the whole the proportion of money spent by individuals for consumer goods is lower than for similar income levels before the war.

In most of the large Toronto plants between 90 and 95 per cent of the workers own bonds and are purchasing more. The average amount held in bonds is $100. While there has been an increase in the amount spent on home furnishings this increase is far behind the actual increase in purchasing power, partly because of a housing shortage and the resulting fact that many war workers have yet no homes of their own.

The large group of women war workers in the Toronto area are spending more money than they ever had before. Most of them say they are buying better clothes than they were able to buy before the war, spending more in the hair-dressers, buying better cosmetics, and still saving and buying war bonds.

Home buying is steadily increasing and is only limited by the building restrictions. Arnold M. Ivey, of Toronto Realty Reports, states that the sale of houses in the city of Toronto in number and value is double what it was before the war. There is a large unfilled demand for houses in the $5,000 class. These sales are all made with substantial cash payments and a very considerable number are outright cash sales. The trend of the residential market in Toronto is illustrated by the fact that some 728 recent home sales were made for about $500,000 above their assessed value.

Toward Better Health

Two other minor, but significant, trends reflect the healthy direction of the spending. The Ontario Medical Association states that the new spending power is going widely into health and physical improvement. There is a general disposition on the part of those earning more than before to take advantage of the medical services, though in the general practitioner field these services are limited owing to the number of doctors in the armed services.

However, every hospital in Canada is almost continuously crowded to capacity. Surgical work has increased almost 100 per cent, especially in the field of operations that are normally delayed as non-urgent. And while there has not been as large a payment of old accounts as physicians would appreciate they state that a far larger proportion of current practice is on a cash basis.

Another trend, of minor proportions economically, but socially suggestive, is the substantial rise in the amount of divorces being granted in Canada. Far from being a sign of present deterioration of domestic life in Canada, these increasing divorces, social workers state, in most cases represent clearing up of old situations going back into the early 'thirties. And for each domestic situation being rectified by a divorce because of present cash resources, they state, several instances can be provided where the new income is reestablishing homes and families that were broken up.

Between the safeguard provided by rationing and price control and the good sense being displayed by the bulk of wage-earners there seems to be little danger of the excess purchasing capacity developing into serious inflation. Is it likely to be the touch-off for a speculative boom in securities?

So far there has been little indication of this. The regular stock market prices have behaved normally, responding only as might have been expected to different phases of war news. The Toronto Better Business Bureau is disturbed at the number of new investment houses dealing with securities on the verge of "wild-cat" classification that have been organized in the last year and a half. However, only one instance has developed in the Toronto area of a salesman securing employment and carrying on his promotion in the plant. There is probably more activity of this sort in smaller plants and smaller centres of population, but on the whole the war worker with his new income is just not interested in speculation, that is not yet.

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GOLD & DROSS

FORD OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What are the chances, in your opinion, of an increase in the dividends paid on Ford Motor Company of Canada shares? With earnings of $2.22 a share, the company can surely do better than a $1 dividend rate. I saw somewhere that a $1.50 rate was being talked about.

—F.M.B., New Westminster, B.C.

As you say, the company earned $2.22 a share on the combined "A" and "B" stocks in 1942 (that is, $2.22 including the post-war tax refund or $1.94 without it) as compared with $1.98 earned in 1941. And the annual dividend rate is $1. Even so, I doubt that there is any present prospect of an increase in the dividend rate to $1.50 because of the current tax provisions which restrict the annual net profit that can now be retained by a corporate taxpayer, exclusive of the refundable portion of taxes, to a maximum of 70 per cent of its average taxable profits in the years 1936-39 inclusive. The effect is to limit Ford of Canada's annual net profit beginning in 1943 to $2,404,000, before the inclusion of any refundable portion of taxes. Current dividend requirements at $1 per share per year are $1,658,960, but an increase in the annual rate to $1.50 would require $2,488,440, which is more than the possible net profit under 100 per cent EPT.

On the other hand, it's true that Ford of Canada has a substantial earned surplus — amounting to $26,626,782 at December 31, 1942—a portion of which could be used to pay increased dividend requiring more than the retained amount of net profit. Under the Foreign Exchange Control Board ruling, dividends (a portion of which require U.S. funds) can only be paid out of surplus earned subsequent to 1938, in which period Ford's surplus has increased by almost $3,000,000. Earnings of recent years have been showing a wide margin over current dividend requirements.

PERRON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Have you any recent production figures for Perron Gold Mines? I hear the dividend has been cut and presume the labor situation must be serious. What profit did they make last year?

—A. M. P., Hull, Que.

Yes, it is quite true that production at Perron Gold Mines has been affected by the scarcity of labor and the dividend payable June 30 will be two cents a share, having been cut in half. Output in the first quarter this year was $333,387 as compared with $475,359 in the like period last year and $410,959 in the last three months of 1942, and the average per ton this year was $9.93 as against $12.69 in first quarter of 1942 and $11.85 in the final three months.

Net profit in 1942 was 18.76 cents a share, as compared with 23.78 cents, due to the milling of a lower tonnage. Ore reserves improved slightly despite curtailed development as a result of the reduced working force, and now stand at 306,414 tons, valued at $2,385,251. Net working capital also increased and as at December 31st was $858,286. Further improvement since the year end is likely in the value of investments. Development and exploration results last year are described as up to expectations.

BRITISH MANGANESE

Editor Gold & Dross:

I should be glad to have your opinion regarding British Manganese Mines Ltd. I am thinking of the long-term prospect rather than of immediate returns.

—W. A., Toronto, Ont.

One is unable to predict the long-term prospects for British Manganese. A strategical mineral venture cannot be appraised in the same manner as a gold mine. Such properties are being brought into production to meet the urgent war demands, and metals are being utilized which would

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st JULY 1943

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.
3rd June 1943.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend Notice of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1943, to shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1943.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-three (23c) cents per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending June 30, payable August 25 to shareholders of record July 23, 1943.

By order of the Board,
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 16, 1943.

DIVIDEND
CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1943, payable July 1st, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto,
May 20th, 1943.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
DIVIDEND NO. 212

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1943, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1943.

By order of the Board.
H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager.
Toronto, 9th June, 1943.

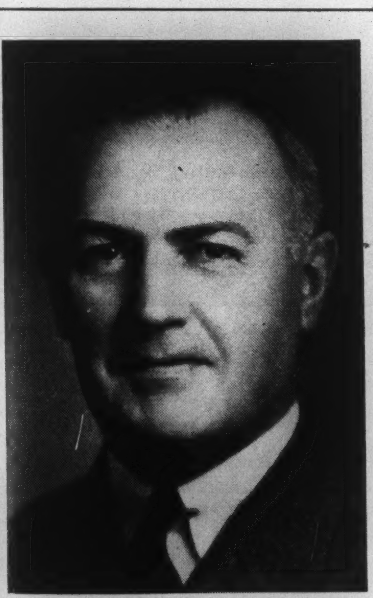
GOLD & DROSS

not be profitable in peacetime. The profit possibilities of this operation have yet to be determined and what will happen after the war ends is a matter of conjecture. Manganese is one of the most essential war minerals, over 12 pounds of metallic manganese going into the production of every ton of steel. The limited amount of manganese produced in Canada has so far come from the Maritime provinces and British Columbia, chiefly the former, although in recent years no manganese deposits of commercial size and uniform grade have been located in the Dominion.

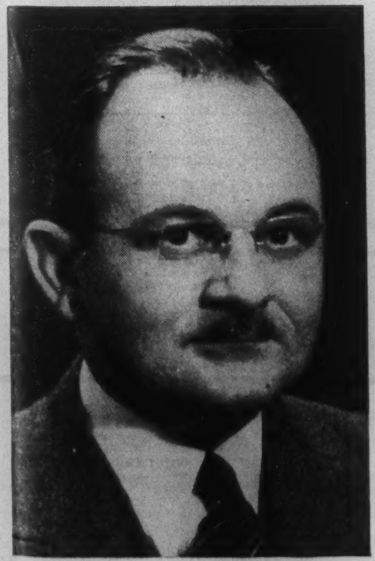
The company recently reported that sufficient ore was in sight to keep the mill in operation for several months during which period a reasonable amount of development should make further ore available. There are also said to be good possibilities for finding other orebodies in addition to the known occurrences. Additional claims have been added to the original property and as a result the company now has some two miles in length and about a mile in width on the favorable zone. At present the mill is operating on stock-piled ore but a vertical shaft is being sunk to a depth of 100 feet where the main zone will be opened.

Crown Life Director

A. NEIL McLEAN
who has been elected a director of the Crown Life Insurance Company. Mr. McLean is President of Connors Bros. Limited, Canners and Packers, St. John, New Brunswick, and presently is Assistant Administrator for Fish and Fish Products in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa.



C. G. FULLERTON



COURTLAND ELLIOTT

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited announce the addition to its Board of Directors of Mr. C. G. Fullerton and Mr. Courtland Elliott, both of whom have been associated with the Ames organization for a number of years. Mr. Fullerton joined the firm in 1920; after several years in the New York Office he was manager of the Vancouver Office from 1929 to 1935, since which time he has been at the firm's head office in Toronto. Mr. Elliott joined the organization in Toronto in 1923 where he has since been located.

UNION GAS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

> *I would appreciate receiving information on the prospects for improvement in the earnings of Union Gas Co. of Canada Ltd.*
>
> *—H. F. R., North Bay, Ont.*

I think it is reasonable to expect some earnings improvement in the present fiscal year from the 36 cents a share reported for the year ended March 31, 1943, but I wouldn't attempt a comparison with the $1.04 a share earned in the year ended March 31, 1942, and the $1.41 of the year before that. The big earnings decline last year and the smaller decline of the previous year resulted largely from the turnover of gas sales from domestic and commercial consumers to lower-rate industrial users under government rulings giving the latter priority. Heavy industrial consumption did not compensate for the lower rates. Another big factor in the earnings decline was the heavy cost of augmenting the natural gas supply by the purchase of refinery still gas from Imperial Oil and its conversion at the new Union Gas plant at Sarnia, and of operating its oil gas manufacturing plant and propane plant at Windsor more extensively.

However, in regard to the larger gas sales to industrial users, the company's position has now been improved by the increase in rates to such users granted by the Wartime Prices & Trade Board which came into effect February 1 last. While there is expected to be a further reduction in domestic and commercial gas sales in the current year, and the higher cost of the refinery still gas and of operating the conversion plant at Sarnia will be effective for the full year compared with about five and one-half months, the company expects that with the higher industrial rates in effect for the whole year these adverse factors will be substantially offset, provided that industrial consumption continues at its present high level.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of the New York stock market: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

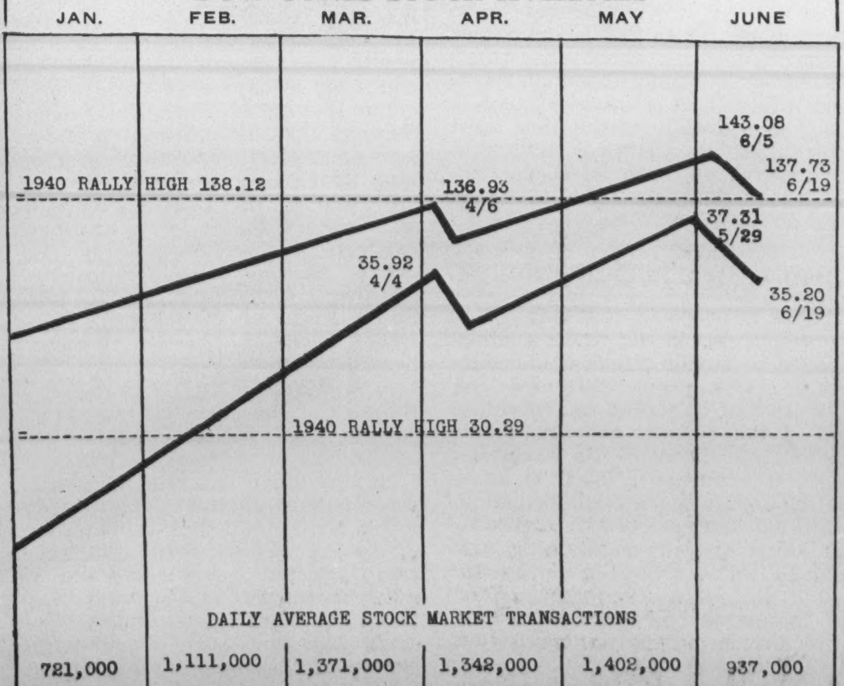
INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

AVERAGES MARKING TIME—BUT WATCH THEM!

Just as primary trends are characterized by intermediate swings with and against the main direction, so can intermediate swings be broken down into minor moves with and against the intermediate direction. In the advance from April 1942 to date there have been 12 minor swings, the last of which, as of the close of June 17, had not shown evidences of reversal. So far each upward swing has attained new high ground, while each downward swing has stopped at a level above the previous minor recession point. An interesting development of the last minor upward swing, however, was the failure of the rail average, at its May 29, 1943, peak of 37.31, to effect a decisive or more than fractional penetration of its previous minor peak established at 36.89 on May 6. A development of this character, if followed by renewed decline carrying both averages decisively under their preceding minor recession points, with volume increasing, would suggest intermediate correction as under way.

Minor recession points preceding the last peak were established in mid-May at 136.82 on the industrial average, 35.57 on the rail average. Accordingly, should **both** averages, prior to any move decisively into new high ground above the 143.08 and 37.31 minor peaks recently established, now close at or under 135.81 and 34.56, respectively, they will have effected the decisive downward penetrations of a preceding recession point and, assuming volume shows appreciable advance on such decline, will have registered the minor downward zigzag pattern by which an intermediate secondary decline is usually ushered in. Until the averages develop the above weakness, however, the intermediate trend must still be regarded as up. Closes at or above 144.09 and 38.32 by BOTH averages would reconfirm this upward intermediate trend, suggesting further strength in the price movement, albeit increasing the vulnerability to intermediate decline.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE LONDON LETTER

What's doing in Great Britain? You can depend on P.O'D., SATURDAY NIGHT'S resident correspondent, to keep you informed and entertained all in the same breath.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Important Notice

TO CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES

TO MAKE available for essential employment the services of men in classes already designated as callable for Military Training under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, two Orders were issued during May.

It is now illegal for any employer to continue to employ or to engage any man affected by these Orders, except under special permit from National Selective Service. Employees affected must report to the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office, and be available for transfer to more important work.

If you as an employer or as an employee, have not complied with these Orders, do so immediately. Get in touch with the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office either personally or by writing. Further delay will involve penalties. Compliance with the law in wartime is the minimum duty of every citizen.

The age and marital classes of men covered by these Orders are as follows:

(*a*) Every man born in any year from 1917 to 1924 (inclusive) who has reached age 19.

(*b*) Every man born from 1902 to 1916 (inclusive) who, at July 15th, 1940, was: (i) unmarried; or (ii) divorced or judicially separated; or (iii) a widower without child or children.

(*c*) Every man born from 1902 to 1916 (inclusive) who has, since July 15, 1940, become a widower without child or children now living.

(*d*) Every man born from 1902 to 1916 (inclusive) who, since July 15, 1940, has been divorced or judicially separated.

Men as described above are covered if in any of these employments:

(1) Any occupation in or associated with retail stores;

(2) Taverns or other establishments selling liquor, wine or beer;

(3) Barber shops and beauty parlours;

(4) Wholesale florists;

(5) Gasoline-filling and service stations;

(6) Retail sale of motor vehicles and accessories;

(7) Any occupation in or directly associated with entertainment including but not restricted to theatres, film agencies, motion picture companies, clubs, bowling alleys, pool rooms;

(8) Any occupation in or directly associated with dyeing, cleaning and pressing (not including laundry work): baths; guide service; shoe shining;

(9) Any occupation in or directly associated with the manufacturing of feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; chewing gum; wine; lace goods; greeting cards; jewelry;

(10) Any occupation in or directly associated with distilling alcohol for beverage;

(11) Any occupation in or directly associated with the factory production of statuary and art goods;

(12) Any occupation in the operation of ice cream parlours and soda fountains;

(13) Any of the following occupations: bus boys; charmen and cleaners; custom furriers; dancing teachers; dish washers; domestic servant; doormen and starters; elevator operator; greens keepers; grounds keepers; hotel bell boy; porters (other than in railway train service); private chauffeurs; taxi driver; waiter.

If in doubt as to the application of these orders, consult the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office. But once again; if you have not already complied, do so without further delay.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour

A. MACNAMARA,
Director, National Selective Service W-7

ABOUT INSURANCE

Private Enterprise at the Crossroads

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Looking beyond the present conflict into the postwar period, some observers see a fight for survival ahead of what we know as the free enterprise system, although it cannot be denied that without the efforts of private industry the war could not be carried to a successful conclusion.

Yet the claim has been made recently by one prominent insurance official that unless private enterprise is able after the war to lead the way to a better standard of living for the masses, it may be replaced by a system of government-owned and government-operated industries that will be but a 20th century streamlining of the old feudal system that gave the exalted one the power of life and life over the people.

NO OTHER business depends more heavily upon public confidence than insurance. In their respective spheres, the agent, the head office official and claim adjuster should therefore so conduct themselves as to promote and build confidence in their own company and in the business as a whole. They are undoubtedly molders of public opinion, and should realize that while it may be easy to impair public confidence by tricky and unfair methods, or resort to technicalities in claim settlements, it is extremely difficult to restore it.

It should be made more clear that what a person is buying when he takes out a life policy or a sickness and accident policy is really food, clothing and shelter for himself or for his dependents when his income stops as a result of either sickness or injury or death or old age. While improving their merchandising technique in many respects, the insurance companies have often failed to emphasize the root principles and purposes underlying their efforts.

As has been pointed out recently by a prominent insurance official, the companies have been inclined to talk too much about how big they are, how many millions of dollars they pay out, and how great their assets are. In his opinion, there has been altogether too much said about the performance of acts which they are in duty bound to perform, and too little about situations, usual and unusual, which draw the public's attention to the need for their services, and about the manner in which the privately operated companies are doing the job better and cheaper than is possible in any other way.

Query in Public Mind

As a result, they have made a mystery of a business whose fundamental principles are of the simplest, although it is the product of a vast army of often misunderstood workers who are nevertheless bringing an indispensable service to the public. There is no doubt that the objective of this service is universally accepted as a good thing, although not universally adopted. But in spite of the general acceptance of the idea of insurance, there is undoubtedly a question in the mind of the public at the present time as to who should supply the service—the government or private industry.

Although its performances in the past have been on the whole such as to compare favorably with those of any other business, public or private, insurance cannot afford to take it for granted that its record ensures its continuance in the future as a private enterprise institution. The public must be convinced that insurance can be best and most economically administered as a private enterprise system rather than as a government monopoly.

It should not be impossible to convince the public on that point. There is in fact nothing mysterious about the way in which public opinion is formed. As one authority has pointed out, it is largely based on whatever information is universally available, and usually lies fallow until crystallized by conclusions, favorable or unfavorable, expressed publicly by those who may seem to speak with authority.

Open to Hostile Opinion

There is no doubt that any industry which serves the whole country is open to hostile public opinion unless it keeps people informed and convinced of its worth and integrity, and of the benefits accruing to its customers through its services. When the public has too little information, or too much misinformation, it will not judge fairly with regard to the advantage of maintaining any industry as a private enterprise unless it has been given reasons for not accepting the conclusions of those advocating the nationalization of the business.

It is also a fact that public opinion favorable to the continuance of insurance as a private enterprise institution can be developed with only a fraction of the effort needed to reverse a public opinion favorable to nationalization of the business once that opinion has registered.

In recent years increasingly effective techniques for measuring and evaluating public attitudes have been developed, and the fact that it is now possible to appraise public reactions scientifically and at regular intervals is something which is worth consideration by those who are concerned with the attitude of the public towards the insurance business as a private industry.

In various countries, including Canada, the problem of government encroachment on fields of insurance activity, formerly reserved for development by private enterprise, is not new, as witness the establishment of a government monopoly in workmen's compensation insurance in most of the Provinces, but it has now assumed national proportions with the proposals presently being considered at Ottawa in connection with the setting up of a system of national health insurance in this country and also in connection with the Marsh report on "Social Security for Canada."

Proper Limitations

While the insurance business as a whole does not look upon social insurance measures as a menace so long as they serve to provide a minimum of protection which can be supplemented by the individual in accordance with his needs and means, and so long as they do not encourage paternalism or malingering and are administered soundly, and do not involve a cost beyond what the national economy is able to bear, there is, of course, no certainty that any social insurance measures adopted will be in accordance with these stipulations or will be kept within such bounds in the future.

When the Social Security Act was enacted in the United States in 1935, its provisions furnished only a basic minimum foundation of protection upon which each person coming under the Act could build by his own initiative through private insurance, savings, investments and other means a financial structure fitted to his own means and desires, with the result that private insurance has continued to expand in that country.

But the amendments to the Social Security Act now proposed in the report of the National Resources Planning Board are regarded by the accident and health insurance business as a serious threat to its continued existence as a private industry. The cost of carrying out the proposed social insurance program, as estimated by the Insurance Economica Society, would amount to between 15 and 20 per cent of the national income. This sum would have to be provided in the face of the already heavy taxes, current war expenses, and the cost of carrying on domestic activities.

On the other hand, in advocating the adoption of this expanded program, Mr. Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the U.S. Federal Security Agency, said that the costs would not be much larger for the individual employer or worker than the present costs. The contributions now total 5 per cent of payrolls, and on January 1, 1944, they automatically rise to 7 per cent—5 per cent from the employer and 2 per cent from the worker. Costs of the expanded program, he said, should not run to more than 10 to 12 per cent *for the present.* (The italics are ours). That this is a very optimistic view of what such a program will cost over the years there is good reason to believe.

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Post-War Air Lane Control

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

This problem shows signs of creating major discord between the allies. Mr. Layton says it is a sorry picture to find people talking about the need for government backing and subsidy for the civil air-carrying companies. He indicates the true problems to be considered and the pattern that control may take.

London

IT IS small wonder that the topic of post-war aerial transport arouses powerful feeling. In the domestic sphere, with curiously naive anticipation, it has the ability to release a flood of opposing and generally irrelevant political emotion. In the international sphere, it has developed into the one item capable of exacerbating sentiment.

For everyone now believes that civil aviation after the war will make very big and rapid strides, and that, since the future carrying lanes of the world are in the air, so the commercial (and, indeed, political) futures of the nations of the world depend on their position in the race for aerial supremacy.

And nearly everything about current discussion on the subject is unfortunate. The word supremacy is unfortunate, used at a time when the blood of the world is being spilled so that the future shall be safe for brotherhood, and commercial rivalry, even though it be in the air in both senses, is hardly appropriate between the two great democracies. Therefore it is as well to try to see the problem in its proper context.

That context is not that of the *Wall Street Journal*, which as far back as March said that American aero companies were "well aware that world politics as well as economics enter into what could become a bitter struggle for air commerce. But this is no bar to preparation and planning." Nor is it that of the schools on both sides of the Atlantic who urge their governments to attempt to "corner" the air market in advance. The proper context is that of the Atlantic Charter. If the riches of the earth are made equally available to all men and all nations, it must follow that the air must be equally free.

It is thus a sorry picture to find people talking about the need for government backing and subsidy for the civil air-carrying companies. True, there is less of this in the United States, where Pan-American Airways, United Air Lines, American Airlines, American Export Airlines and Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, to mention a few, are apparently full of international ambitions, and are already preparing to steer their own way into prominence. In Britain, where it is strongly felt that a preoccupation with the needs of total war has inevitably ordered a slower start than in the U.S., there are many who think that the Government, and not alone the national government, but the governments of the Dominions as well, acting in concert, should be willing to subsidize and protect.

Service Major Factor

About this there are two things to be said. The first is that subsidies of this sort can never be applied without causing international friction, and the bestiality of competition in protection. The second is there are anyway certain economic and geographic ineluctables which will operate, subsidy or not. As to the former, the important point is that if the freedom of the air is to become a reality, the discussions must proceed, not as between the constituent parts of a joint economic entity, but between all nations concerned. The consideration which should move governments in deciding the proposition of protection is the consideration of service. There is an obvious case for an aerial division of labor and the need for maximum service, in the sense of the most efficient transport at the cheapest rate, will not live with the idea of maximum national interest, whatever the cost.

While it is not likely that the operating costs of British-controlled airlines would be higher than those of possible competitors, it is a problem to be faced that the airlines of other countries might offer a cheaper service over the routes for which Britain is best designed geographically to cope. How would such a matter be settled? There is no real analogy with sea-carrying, for a ship at Liverpool is five days or more from a ship in New York, but an aeroplane at New York is only a few hours away from one in Liverpool.

In its scope, the problem of air transport is more comparable with the intangible things—with finance, for instance. It is conceivable that there will be developed an international organization which will stand in a similar relation to air transport as the international bank envisaged by Lord Keynes would stand to international finance. There would be a common currency, in the form of standardized carrying-types, and a common pool of technical knowledge constantly fed by the contributions of the world's designers.

Meanwhile, the danger is that this airline business will attain proportions in the popular mind (and possibly in the responsible political mind also), infinitely greater than it deserves, and that the inherent disease of rivalry may be seriously developed before the doctor arrives on the scene.

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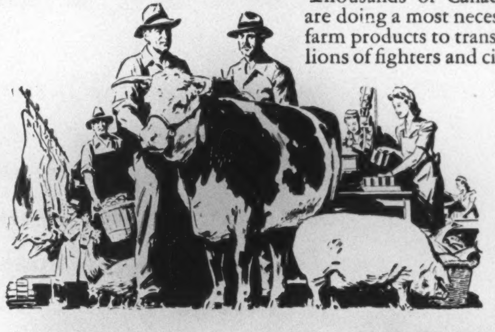

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ONTARIO

MAINTAINS

PAY-AS-YOU-GO-POLICY

AT the time of bringing down the Provincial Budget on March 19th, 1943, it was indicated that the figures were Interim figures and that definite and final figures would be supplied as soon as the accounting of the Treasury Department was complete for the year.

These are the final figures for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1943. Certified correct by H. A. Cotnam, Chartered Accountant, Provincial Auditor. They speak for themselves.

Combined surplus on Ordinary and Capital Account	$27,766,504.72
Reduction in the Gross Debt	19,906,519.85
Reduction in the Net Debt	11,686,815.15
Reduction in Contingent Liabilities	2,505,441.37
Reduction in the Funded Debt	7,868,100.00
Reduction in the Treasury Bill Debt	6,500,000.00

A bank overdraft left over from the previous fiscal year of $5,793,286.92 was paid off.

There was added to the Provincial Sinking Funds the sum of $1,196,805.66.

Every tax-payer in every Ontario city, town, village and township has benefited from the Provincial Government's Pay-As-You-Go Policy. For as a direct result of this Policy, the Provincial Government has passed on the following actual financial benefits to Ontario municipalities between April 1, 1935, and March 31, 1943, amounting to over seventy millions, five hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

1. Municipal Subsidy	$21,564,144.90
2. Maintenance of Indigent Patients in Sanatoria....*	7,288,500.00
3. Township Road Subsidy	2,000,640.00
4. King's Highways	17,192,059.00
5. County Roads	1,249,442.50
6. Old Age Pensions	7,007,948.00
7. Pensions for the Blind	145,580.00
8. Mothers' Allowances	12,724,438.00
9. Municipal Hydro Radial Relief	1,246,622.82
10. Training Schools	123,657.83
TOTAL	$70,543,033.05

****Cumulative to December 31, 1942, end of Sanatoria Year.***

The Province of Ontario

Further information gladly supplied upon request to

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PARLIAMENT BLDGS., TORONTO

HON. A. ST. CLAIR GORDON, Provincial Treasurer

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